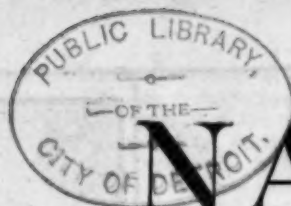


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

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Prof. Raphael Pompely, the distinguished geologist, tells of meeting in the heart of China an American courier who was distributing to the Chinese religious tracts printed in the English language. "Why," asked Pompely, "are you doing this? The Chinamen cannot read your tracts and if they could they would not be convinced by them." "That is not my concern," answered this devoted missionary. "My business is to see that not one of these miserable heathen can have any excuse to offer in the day of judgment for not being damned." It is in a somewhat similar spirit of self-devotion that we this week publish facts concerning the canteen, in the hope that if their publication accomplishes no other purpose, it will at least leave those for whose conversion they are intended without excuse for further opposition to the wishes of the Army with reference to the restoration of the canteen as it was. We have printed the article on the canteen on a four page sheet so that it can be detached from the paper and sent wherever it will do the most good. It is not presented for the instruction of our readers so much as to aid them in doing missionary work. It will be found to be interesting reading, however, and presents conclusive proof that Army officers, physicians and sanitarians are substantially agreed as to the influence of the post-exchange upon the health, the morals, the discipline and the general content of the enlisted men of the Army.

We are glad to learn that one of the ablest representatives of Southern opinion, the New Orleans Picayune, agrees substantially with what was said in our article of Nov. 14 on the subject of Major Lydecker's paper in the Journal of the Military Service Institution. The Picayune says: "As to the militia ever taking the place of the Regular Army, even in popular belief, the whole idea is so absurd that not even the most enthusiastic militiamen would entertain it for a moment. The Dick Bill has made the militiaman more of a regular soldier than he ever wanted to be, and he can be counted on not to entertain ambitions of further metamorphosis." The Picayune further expresses unnecessary concern lest we should attempt to alter the Constitution so as to admit of transforming the militia into Regulars. The suggestion that we might be able to make so radical a change in the fundamental law is highly flattering, but we have no intention of doing this. We are content with the Constitution as it is. All we ask is that the limitations it puts upon militia possibilities should be understood and taken into account in considering the extent to which the National Guard can be depended upon as an auxiliary to the Army. The Picayune is mistaken in saying as it does: "These advocates of militarism, and especially the JOURNAL, which is a most able publication of its kind, believe that to improve the militia, and to seek to raise its military standard, is damaging to the Regular Army by creating in the minds of the people the idea that a good militia will answer all purposes, and render a large standing army unnecessary." The JOURNAL is not now, and never has been, an advocate of "Militarism," in the sense in which this term is used, nor do we believe that any damage can result to the Regular Army from raising the military standard of the militia. On the contrary, during the past forty years we have done more to raise that standard than any other paper in the United States; yes, than all the other papers together. It is only necessary to examine the record to ascertain, for example, that the improvement of the militia in that most essential characteristic of the soldier, good shooting, is the direct result of the efforts of this paper. An extract from that record will be found in the article "A Famous Rifle Contest," appearing on another page. Nor is it true that we have ever made any objection to complimenting the National

Guard for good work done, as the Picayune suggests that we have. Compliments to the militia always find prompt publication in our columns, when they appear in no other paper, and secure editorial approval. But we do not propose to be a party to any attempt to mislead public opinion as to what constitutes the true standard of the soldier. The fewer soldiers we have the more essential it is that those we do have should be of the best. And however much the National Guard may be improved, it can never be brought fully up to the standard of men who devote every day of their lives for many years together to the work of perfecting themselves in the military art. In this statement we express the opinion of officers of the National Guard, as is shown by our quotation from Major Lydecker and what is said by Lieut. Colonel Tilgham, of the Pennsylvania National Guard in his comments on the maneuvers at Fort Riley. "It is the old question," says Colonel Tilgham, "of professional and amateur over again; and you know in whatever sport you most practice that it takes a wonderfully good amateur to be the equal of a pretty poor grade of professional." As the Picayune evidently agrees with us as to this, we extend to it the expression of our most distinguished consideration.

That the ships of the Asiatic Squadron may have the benefit of an extended practice cruise corresponding to the cruise last summer of the North Atlantic fleet to the Azores, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Station, will bring his ships to Honolulu this winter. Rear Admiral Evans cabied the Navy Department Nov. 23 that he had received the Department's instructions and that his ships would sail from Yokohama Dec. 1 on a cruise to Honolulu by way of Midway Islands. Rear Admiral Evans is now at Kobe with the battleships Kentucky and Wisconsin. At Yokohama are the battleship Oregon and the cruisers Cincinnati, Raleigh, and New Orleans. These vessels will assemble at Yokohama the last of the month preparatory to the cruise. Twofold significance attaches to this movement of the Asiatic Squadron, which is not set forth in the official announcement on the subject. In the first place it is evident that our Government feels quite confident that its rights in the Far East are not menaced for the present by the movements of Russia in Manchuria or of Japan in Korea. Again, if affairs on the Isthmus increase in seriousness and the Colombian Government attempts to send troops to the Isthmus by landing them on the Pacific side, it will fit in with the plans of the State Department to have Rear Admiral Evans in calling distance to dispatch his ships to Isthmian waters. This move will, of course, not be necessary to prevent the landing of Colombian troops, as the squadron of Rear Admiral Glass is all sufficient for this. But the presence of Rear Admiral Evans's squadron in Isthmian waters or even off the Colombian coast would furnish a show of force which it is felt would prove effective in quieting any possible ambition of the Colombians to attack Panama from the sea. It is hoped that no action will be necessary, and the present intention is to have Rear Admiral Evans's squadron come no further than Honolulu, but the Navy Department has consented to have the squadron continue its cruise to the Isthmus if in the opinion of Secretary Hay it would assist the United States Government's policy. While the squadron is at Honolulu the ships will undergo a close inspection, and if it is found that any one of them needs extensive repairs that vessel will be temporarily detached and ordered to Puget Sound or Mare Island for repairs. The squadron will probably be joined at Honolulu by the new cruiser Tacoma, which will go into commission early in January in command of Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, now detail officer in the Bureau of Navigation.

The General Staff of the Army has mapped out a comprehensive plan for the military defense of the Isthmus of Panama in the event that the Republic of Colombia should declare war against the United States. It may be stated in passing that such action on the part of Colombia is hardly expected, but the members of the General Staff realize that one of their most important functions is to make preparations for war to meet any emergency. The plan for the defense of the Isthmus against Colombia has been handed to the Secretary of War, and will, of course, be kept secret. It has been intimated, however, that the plan contemplates the sending to Panama of that part of the 9th Infantry now in this country, all of the 16th Infantry and other troops tentatively selected. Inasmuch as wars cost money, the likelihood of an armed attack upon us by the Republic of Colombia is, to say the least, remote. During the civil war in Colombia, which ended less than a year ago, Colombian exchange depreciated so severely that sixty-two Colombian dollars were worth only about twenty-five cents in United States money. The country has an outstanding paper currency of \$650,000,000, or about \$164 per capita; she has a foreign debt of \$14,000,000 and an enormous internal debt on which no interest has been paid in years, and her last issue of bonds was sold at the rate of fourteen cents on the dollar. The Colombian bonds are held largely in England and they advanced to twenty-five cents when the American Congress passed the Panama canal bill providing for the payment of \$10,000,000 in gold to the Colombian Government, but the rejection of that measure by the govern-

ment at Bogota sent the securities tumbling down to their former level. With the recognition of the Republic of Panama by France, Germany, Russia and Italy and its prospective recognition by England, Brazil, Chili and China there is little or no hope for any improvement of Colombian finances because of payments on account of the canal enterprise. For Colombia to talk of going to war with an empty treasury, an exhausted credit and an enormous debt is too ridiculous for serious consideration.

After re-opening the discussion on submerged torpedoes, the Board on Construction of the Navy Department has now prepared a report setting forth the tactical value of torpedo tubes, in which it recommends that they be fitted in all the new ships, even those of small tonnage. This is a complete reversal of the original decision of the board, which on the first count ruled against the submerged torpedo, and as a result all of the battleships and cruisers, beginning with the Pennsylvania class, are without submerged torpedoes. So strong was the protest from all sides against the board's decision that the campaign in favor of the torpedo tube led by Lieut. Frank K. Hill, navigator of the new battleship Missouri, has been successful. It is the contention of the constructors of the Navy that the torpedo tube is not practicable for use in the smaller vessels. But on vessels of thirty-five foot beam and upwards it is believed the torpedo tube furnishes a very effective weapon of warfare. If the advocates of the torpedo tube succeed in having it put in all the battleships, armored cruisers and scouts, they will feel that the merit of the contention will have been sustained. Secretary Moody, when the original decision of the board came to him, was preparing to take it up for consideration, when the opinions of many officers came pouring into his office advocating the value of torpedo tubes. Included in these were many from officers at the War College, where the torpedo tube had been experimented with extensively, who favored its use in the battleships, armored cruisers and scouts. The Secretary turned the correspondence over to the Board on Construction, which took up the subject with the above result.

One of the most useful suggestions presented in the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., which we published last week, is that which looks to the formation of a corps of Army service employees on whom should devolve the vast amount of non-military work relating to the Army administration now performed by enlisted men detached for special and extra duty. The extent of this work is indicated by the fact that the men detached for such service as shown by the muster rolls of the Army on July 31, 1903, numbered 7,240. In other words, the combatants thus diverted from their proper functions represented twelve per cent. of the fighting strength of the Army, or the equivalent of two brigades. The need of a permanent corps to perform the necessary work now required of enlisted men is beyond question. One benefit that would result from its creation would be continuity of labor at posts where it is now subject to interruption by frequent changes of garrisons, and that result would mean increased efficiency and decreased expense. But what is still more important is that the proposed change would relieve a large body of enlisted men from work which interferes more or less with their purely military duties and which to that extent virtually reduces the fighting strength of the Army to a degree that is exceedingly undesirable. General Young's announcement that the subject of a service corps has been referred to a division of the War Department General Staff with instructions to prepare a plan of organization is highly encouraging, and the special report in which he proposes to discuss the matter will be awaited with eager interest.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will devote considerable space in his forthcoming annual report to the question of the establishment by Congress of a Navy General Staff. Admiral Taylor is a strong advocate of a General Staff for the Navy, and will point out in his report how necessary he considers such an organization for the administration of naval affairs. Capt. Henry Barnette, of the General Board, has done much during the past few months in preparing a scheme for a General Staff, and has through official channels submitted to the Secretary of the Navy memoranda pertaining to this subject. The attitude of Secretary Moody in regard to a General Staff has never been authoritatively announced, but there is good reason to believe that he will leave the question to Congress for solution, and unless called upon by the Naval Committees will take no active steps looking to the passage of a bill providing for a change in the Navy Department methods of administration.

Hubert Von Schlitz writes us from Newport, R.I., that there were eighteen appointments of post commissary sergeants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Since December, 1902, the following appointments have been made: In December, 1902, 4; January, 1903, 3; February, 1903, 2; April, 1903, 2; June, 1903, 1; July, 1903, 1; August, 1903, 2; September, 1903, 1; October, 1903, 1; total, 17. There are at the present time about 28 names on the register of eligibles for appointment.

An interesting series of illustrations of the explosion on Iona Island appears in the New York Tribune of Nov. 22, and with them a detailed account of the happenings on that fatal day of November. Two bursting 18-inch shells are believed, by those who were on the island at the time, to have been the cause of the damage done. One of these shells was partially emptied; the other had the full bursting charge. This supposition that there were two shells exploding is due to the fact that there were two detonations; one followed by the ascent of a great column of black smoke and dust, the other by a burst of flame. The indications are that neither of these shells was in a building. The wonder is that the damage was no greater than it was. About two-thirds of the buildings on the island escaped damage, even the larger part of their windows being left unbroken. Two shell houses, Nos. 3 and 4, were reduced to a shapeless mass of ruin, the heavy steel trusses supporting their roofs being torn into pieces and the fragments scattered over a large area. Heavy stones from the copings were hurled nearly a thousand feet. Shell houses Nos. 1 and 2 were injured, ammunition houses Nos. 1 and 2 demolished, and small houses Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were injured more or less severely; yet in some of these buildings which were the most badly crushed there was no explosion of the fixed ammunition stored there. Though the plugs were knocked out from some of the shrapnel, and the powder spilled on the floor, it did not ignite and none of the loaded and fused ammunition exploded, though in some cases the floor beneath the shell was burned off and the grummetts burned. A crate of shrapnel fitted with time fuses was blown forty feet without any of the shells exploding, though many of them were bent and bruised. Much smokeless powder was scattered around and burnt without exploding. A large number of small-arm cartridges were bent and dented, and the wooden boxes in which they were packed were burnt, yet they did not explode. The brass cases of some of the fixed ammunition burnt without igniting the fuses.

In a memorandum on the system of fire direction for guns and mortars for the Artillery District of Portland, 1903, published in the Journal of the United States Artillery, Major William E. Birkhimer, Art. Corps, U. S. A., holds that while the system was worked out in every detail in a manner highly creditable to the officers engaged, it was too cumbersome for practical use, in that it required too many human agencies and too many mechanical appliances in the rapid fire work and in the various station houses, including that of the battery commander. The purpose should be to reduce the system of fire control to the simplest possible elements, which is just the reverse of what was undertaken in the system under review. By striving in time of peace to simplify the system we shall ultimately develop one that will be effective under war conditions, "and we may rest assured," says Major Birkhimer, "that, if we cannot devise a simple scheme, the enemy, if he be worthy of the name, will do it for us." For one thing, Major Birkhimer holds that thirteen men detailed to the battery commander's station, as provided in the Portland system, are too many, and he adds: "They will be in one another's way. The confusion that will result from these men repeating each the data he must use when he receives said data, will make the station house a babel. It is believed, instead of adding to the confusion resulting from said repetitions, that the greatest quiet should be enforced in the stations, and no sound made nor word spoken unless it be absolutely necessary for the correct progress of the station work. There is no place where fire discipline is more essential than in the station house." This is sound criticism and we hope that it will be heeded. We are glad to see that General Young, in his annual report, approves of what we said at the time of the maneuvers as to the division in the matter of electrical installation between three different departments.

Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., Hydrographer to the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, in his annual report calling attention to the need of providing ships at sea with better protection against collision with derelicts, expresses the belief that Congress should authorize the construction of a special vessel to look after such obstructions to navigation. The force of this suggestion will be generally conceded. The presence of a drifting derelict in ocean routes traversed by warships or commercial vessels is a grave peril which no navigator, however careful, can guard against, and a single collision between such an object and a great modern cruiser might cause a loss greater than the entire cost of a vessel specially built and detailed to seek out and destroy such dangers to craft at sea. Not a year passes without some ship of the Navy being sent out to locate and destroy derelicts which have become dangerous to shipping interests, and the time and money thus expended probably represent more than the interest on the sum that would be required to construct and maintain the special vessel which Commander Southerland proposes. His recommendation is both sound and timely, and its adoption would be heartily approved by marine interests. The work of the Hydrographer's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as Commander Southerland's report shows, was both extensive and varied. It included the printing of 144,728 charts, the preparation of weekly notices to mariners, as well as monthly pilot

charts, Light Lists of the world, and a vast amount of other information of practical value to shippers and mariners. Commander Southerland urges the detail of an increased number of retired officers of the Navy to duty in the Hydrographer's Office.

Capt. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., Colonel and Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, devotes a portion of his annual report to an earnest plea for a reduction of the United States duties imposed on products of the Philippine Islands. He holds that the islands should be placed on an equal footing with Hawaii and Porto Rico, and that if that were done the results would be mutually advantageous. At present imports from the Philippines are subject to a duty of 75 per cent. of the rates prescribed by the Dingley Tariff Act, and while the money thus collected is all turned into the insular treasury for the exclusive benefit of the islands themselves, Colonel Edwards contends that the Philippines would be better off financially under a system imposing the full Dingley rates on imports from the Philippines supplemented with the collection, in the islands, of an export duty on hemp. It is held, however, that the easiest solution of the difficulty would be the entire abolition of duties on imports from the Philippines, and that such a policy would cause no serious disturbance in the trade interests of the United States. The total exports of Philippine sugar and tobacco, which are their leading staples, for the three years ending June 30, 1903, amounted to about \$17,000,000, and of the whole volume only 10 per cent. came into the United States. The status of the Philippines in the matter of tariffs is undoubtedly anomalous and in pressing need of relief, but the relief should be obtained through judicious modifications of the existing system rather than through the adoption of one so un-American as the principle of export duties.

The regimental coat-of-arms and insignia for the mess jacket, which the officers of the 3d U. S. Infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky., have been working on for some time, has finally been adopted. Owing to the fact that the regiment is not all stationed at one post it required some time to secure the opinions of all of the officers of the regiment. The design for the emblem, which is just the size of a half dollar, was made by Col. Charles W. Larned, professor of drawing at the United States Military Academy. Colonel Larned's father-in-law, Colonel Alexander, was, during the Mexican War, the commandant of the 3d. The design adopted is as follows: The United States shield, with the number "3" in the center, surrounded by an Infantry officer's belt in circular form, the whole being surmounted by a cocked hat in gold and yellow, these being the colors of the legion from which the regiment was formed. The belt is crossed horizontally by a bayonet, the shank of which forms a holder in the rear of the belt. The belt bears in black enamel the letters, "Sept. 4, 1792," the date of the organization of the regiment, and "Noli me tangere," the regimental motto. The surface of the shield is convex, the hat and cockade in semi-relief, the hat being in black enamel with gold edging. The cockade is in yellow enamel. The number "3" is of gold plate on the face of the shield. The belt is of alternate stripes of gold and light blue enamel. The belt plate is chased with the spread eagle, the national coat-of-arms. Underneath the belt plate is a wreath of laurel. The bayonet is in silver. The shield is in red, white and blue enamel.

The lavish expenditures of the French Panama Canal Company for plant is one of the marvels of industrial administration. The estimates of its cost run as high as one hundred million francs, though there are no certain data. Only a small part of it can be made available for our work on the canal. Much of it is too antiquated for use and millions of dollars' worth has gone to destruction in the tropical climate. Valuable dredges and steam vessels have been rotting at the entrance to the canal ever since the work was suspended. Dump cars by thousands and locomotives by the score are rusting in the open air, and miles of rails; all left open to the weather. The New York Tribune says: "The supplies piled up on the isthmus range from articles of crockery to locomotives, excavators, dredges, cars and hospitals. There were 2,431 buildings of various sorts, including those which were intended and used as offices, quarters for the thousands of laborers, store-houses, hospitals and machine shops. The value of the hospitals alone is nearly \$1,000,000. They are fine structures. Many of the other buildings, from disuse, are showing signs of decay. In the machine shops are steam hammers and great turning lathes for making repairs to the large pieces of machinery used in the work of excavation."

From Berger-Levrault et Cie., Paris, we receive a handy volume by Commandant de Balincourt of the French navy, "Les Flottes de Combat en 1903." This is the third appearance of this valuable annual working dictionary of the fleets of the world, giving for each country a brief word as to its naval policy and the types which make up its navy, followed by diagrammatic drawings of each type of vessel with description of its dimensions, armament, etc., and the names of the vessels of the type described. Printed on thin but excellent paper, much information is compressed into this volume of about 4 and 3-4 by 6 and 1-2 inches. Of our naval policy its author says: "Les Etats-Unis marchent à

pas de géant, ils semblent vouloir tenir en échec la vieille Europe et être décidés à appliquer plus que jamais la doctrine de Monroe. Leur guerre avec l'Espagne leur a prouvé que les questions litigieuses trouvaient leur solution sur mer, ils veulent en conserver l'empire sans contest et les arguments sur lesquels ils s'appuient sont la conception et la mise à flot d'une flotte des plus formidables."

Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam, U. S. N., and Lieut. Thomas C. Hart, U. S. N., have prepared, and the United States Naval Institute at Annapolis has recently issued, a valuable "Text Book of Ordnance and Gunnery," revised and arranged especially for the use of midshipmen at the Naval Academy. In preparing the new volume Ingersoll's text book and various official and standard publications have been consulted, and with a view to bringing the book as nearly up to date as possible, only modern service materials and methods have been described in full. In the preparation of different chapters of the text book a number of officers of the Navy had a part, to whom due acknowledgement is made. This work is a thorough and exhaustive treatise on its subject, a credit to its compilers in the orderly and logical presentation of its matter, the lucidity of its explanations and the clearness of its language. There are numerous illustrations and diagrams and in typography and binding the volume is excellent.

Judge Advocate General Davis, U. S. A., invites attention to paragraph 1056, A. R., which provides that when records of trials by general courts-martial are written on the typewriter the copyable ribbon will be used when practicable, as this will save labor in making copies required to be furnished under the 114th Article of War. It is noticed, he says, that a number of records are received from the various Departments in which record ribbons have been used, contrary to the requirements of this regulation, and it is suggested that in referring charges to courts-martial, in important cases where a typewriter is to be used, the attention of the judge advocate of the court be particularly called to the requirements of this regulation. He also states that where, during the trial, a copy of the record is furnished to the accused, it is desirable that the office of the Judge Advocate General be informed of the facts.

Senior officers in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry as shown by the official list of officers for Nov. 15, 1903, are as follows: Cavalry.—Col. T. C. Lebo, 14th Cav.; Lieut. Col. W. Stanton, 11th Cav.; Major D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav.; Capt. W. J. Nicholson, 12th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. H. McCormack, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. D. H. Jacobs, 14th Cav. Artillery Corps.—Col. C. Morris, Lieut. Col. Frank Thorp, Major O. E. Wood, Capt. D. Price, 1st Lieut. A. F. Cassels and 2d Lieut. A. H. Stevens, Infantry.—Col. J. Kline, 21st Inf.; Lieut. Col. R. W. Hoyt, Major W. Paulding, 18th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Vogdes, 1st Lieut. E. A. Macklin, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. C. Wilson, 6th Inf. * Detailed for staff duty.

An officer of the Army says: "The article in the last JOURNAL headed 'Orderly Room and the Company Clerk' is sensible and sound. I should like to see the letters U. S. restored as a collar ornament. I will mention an incident which in itself is sufficient reason why these letters should be chosen. While at Camp Alger in '98 I had occasion to reprove a Volunteer soldier rather severely for being drunk and very disorderly. Considering his condition, I was agreeably surprised when he stood at attention. When I walked away I heard him say to another Volunteer soldier: 'That officer had U. S. on his collar didn't he?' Let us have the U. S. again on the collar by all means."

The delay in transporting the 15th Cavalry from San Francisco to its assigned stations at Forts Myer and Ethan Allen is explained at the War Department to be due to the delay in the departure from those stations for the Philippines of the 2d Cavalry, which was to have sailed from New York on the transport Kilpatrick. It is now announced at the War Department that the 15th Cavalry will remain at San Francisco until about Dec. 20, when it is hoped that the Kilpatrick can be spared and sent to Manila by the way of the Suez Canal as originally planned. In the meanwhile the 15th Cavalry will be equipped with the new uniform.

Correspondents who send us for publication articles which are a duplication of those sent to some other paper should call our attention to the fact. Their failure to do so we regard as a violation of good faith, as the receipt of a manuscript article, with a request for its publication, is assumed to be a guarantee of its originality and that it is intended exclusively for publication in the paper to which it is sent. Correspondents are at liberty, of course, to send the same article to different papers provided they call the attention of each editor to the fact that they have done so.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of October: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,817; enlistments in cities, 1,422; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field; 395; total, 1,817.

The new bakery at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., equipped with the latest bread baking machinery, turns out from 3,500 to 4,000 loaves per day.

An appreciative tribute to the superiority of American methods of military education appears in an article entitled "How The Loafers Breed," written by Capt. W. A. Adams, of the British army and published in the United Service Magazine. Instead of England's three military training schools, Captain Adams contends that there should be but one, a universal institution at which intellectual development should be assisted by a system of instruction which should be of one quality only, viz., the best. "I am strongly in favor of the American system," says Captain Adams, "where the cadet only specializes when he is commissioned to his branch of the Service. All cadets at West Point are qualified to take their place as officers of any arm, and there is no doubt that such a comprehensive training produces officers of larger sympathies, more qualified from their intimate knowledge of the other arms to take an intelligent interest in their own, and tends towards the creating and maintaining that larger service esprit de corps, which is to be desired in preference to mere regimental or departmental pride. Last year I was explaining to an American officer at West Point the system of regimental promotion and promotion by selection which obtains in the British service, and, as I was naturally obtaining a brief for the defendant, I trotted out all the stock arguments about home and foreign service, esprit de corps, etc., but nevertheless his last words to me on the subject were: 'if we (i.e. the American Army) had a system like that, I guess we should have no officers at all, for Americans, with all their faults, will never brook injustice.' That was the remark of an officer serving under a system of army promotion where each officer has the same treatment meted out to him in the matter of rank, and inefficient are eliminated before they receive their commissions. By these means weeds are early prevented from taking root in the military garden, while we allow both good and bad to grow together till the harvest, a process which invariably depreciates the crop."

In the latest of a series of letters on the United States Army a writer in the London Times indulges in some interesting comment on "hazing" as formerly practiced in the United States Military Academy, and "ragging," as it is called, in the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He points out that while the award of a commission in the British army is not of necessity a guaranty that the recipient is an officer fit in every way to hold it, in the American service, if the holder is a graduate of West Point, he can have arrived at the possession of a commission only by passing through a minute process of winnowing, which eliminates any grain that bears the merest suspicion of not being full weight. Another matter which the Times's correspondent urges upon those concerned with the reform of the British military system is that provision of the West Point regulations which prohibits the formation of societies or class organizations among cadets except with special authority from the superintendent. "The military authorities," he continues, "will have no such combinations in the institutions in which they build up their great scheme of military and naval discipline. The majority of cadets are looked upon as the representatives of their several States. Thus the State looks upon its successful candidate as a representative, and the honor of the community which the cadet represents is as much at stake as his own. And so strong is the feeling in the Service with regard to discipline, that I believe in any case of mutiny the authorities would be quite capable of dismissing a whole class. You can expect much from a nation which on one occasion, just as a reminder, for a whole year failed to appropriate in Congress a single dollar for the use of its naval and military forces."

The War Department has received the special report of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston on his recent inspection of Army posts in Alaska. General Funston says that the Thlinket Indians living along the coast of Alaska, east and south of the Copper River, appear to be prosperous in every way. The discouraging features regarding their condition is the prevalence of tuberculosis and their fondness for liquor. The Yukon Indians, he says, are in a more primitive state, so far as their mode of life is concerned, than the Thlinkets, but could not be called savages. They are a docile and well-disposed people. General Funston devotes considerable space to describing the mode of life of the Alaskan Indians, and says: "Obviously if the Eskimos were placed under control of the Department of the Interior, the work of introducing Siberian reindeer and instructing the natives in their care and use should be done by the same department, in order to obtain the best results and avoid friction. The introduction of reindeer should be pushed as much as possible, and the natives compelled to care for them. Under no circumstance should rations be distributed gratuitously. So far as their mental development is concerned, the Eskimo is a mere child, and should be treated as one. He should be compelled to obey and his own whims and wishes ignored."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has devoted much of its time during the past week to hearings on the charges made against Major Gen. Leonard Wood. Mr. Estes Rathbone, Major Runcie and others antagonistic to General Wood's interests have appeared before the committee and given their testimony. All of the meetings of the committee have been secret, and Mr. Rathbone, who is the principal accuser of General Wood, was warned by the committees that he must not err again in the matter of giving out information relative to the case as he has done. It is understood that Senator Hanna, who has appeared before the committee in opposition to General Wood has demanded that a sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs be sent to Cuba to personally investigate the charges made against General Wood by Mr. Rathbone and Major Runcie. It has not yet been definitely decided whether or not such a sub-committee will be sent. As the matter now stands a majority of the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are in favor of a favorable report on the nomination, and it is believed that a report of this nature will eventually be made by the committee. In view of the fact that Senator Hanna and Senator Teller are both very much interested in defeating the confirmation

of General Wood, it is believed that the fight will be carried to the floor of the Senate.

Notwithstanding all published statements contrary, we are able to state on the highest authority that Lieutenant General Young, Chief of Staff, has not submitted to the Secretary of War a suggestion that the staff detail system has proven to be a failure as far as the Signal Corps and the Ordnance Department are concerned. Whatever may be the fact, we are authorized to say that a memorandum of this character was laid before General Young with the request that he would forward it to the Secretary of War with his approval, but this General Young positively refused to do, and the memorandum has, therefore, never reached the Secretary. Both the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff inform us that no memorandum of this description has emanated from General Young. As was stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL three weeks ago there are many officers in the Ordnance Department and the Signal Corps who believe that the detail system should be abolished for those two departments, but the Chief of Staff has not yet in any manner taken the matter up with the Secretary of War. If there is any recommendation to Congress along this line it will come direct from the Secretary of War, who is fully cognizant of the difficulties which have beset the two departments referred to in obtaining officers under the conditions at present prescribed by law and which have been set forth in our columns.

The board of officers of the General Staff, consisting of Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Smith, Major James A. Irons, Capt. Charles H. Muir and Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, has practically completed the tentative revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations. The board will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about Dec. 1, for the purpose of putting the new regulations to a practical test. In this work the board will receive the assistance of the Infantry Board at Fort Leavenworth. Shortly after the return of the board to Washington the new Infantry Drill Regulations as finally decided upon will be submitted to the Chief of Staff and after approval by him will be put in practice in the Army. Many changes have been made in the regulations as a result of the adoption of the new magazine rifle for the Army. The Chief of Staff, by order of the Secretary of War, and upon the recommendation of the Chief of Artillery this week appointed a board of officers, consisting of Major Eli D. Hoyle, Art. Corps; Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps; Capt. Ernest Hinds, Art. Corps, and Capt. William Lassiter, Art. Corps, to meet at the War Department on Dec. 1, for the purpose of preparing Drill Regulation for the Field Artillery. The work of this important board was necessitated by the adoption of the new rapid-fire field piece, which is now being manufactured by the Ordnance Department, and will soon be distributed to the batteries of Field Artillery.

The interest of the entire Army and the whole of the Navy, including "their sisters, their cousins and their aunts," will be concentrated in Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Saturday of this week, when the gallant youngsters of the two services will demonstrate their fighting qualities in a struggle over the pig-skin. We are sorry to find our correspondent at Annapolis giving so discouraging a report of the play of the midshipmen thus far. But they are by no means beaten, and if they do not win the success for which their friends still hope, they will at least demonstrate to their antagonists the truth of the military maxim, that a victory is the next worst thing to a defeat. The West Point team has taken good advantage of the permission given on the first of November to intermit three drills in each week and have put up much excellent practice play, which has excited the liveliest interest of the denizens of the Point. Many a veteran has felt the blood coursing through his veins with fresh vigor as he has watched them and recalled the days when he dwelt in the old North barracks. Captain Farnsworth has his team well in hand and they have made rapid progress under the instructions of the coaches, Daily and King. The personnel of the Navy team and the work they are doing were described last week.

To fully understand the attitude taken by the Government in regard to the situation at Panama, it is only necessary to know that stores of all descriptions, including large quantities of coal, are being hurried to the Isthmus from both sides of the continent. The naval collier Nero has reported her arrival at Colon with a large cargo of coal which will be at once discharged ashore for the use of the fleet at that point. From Valjejo Navy Yard large quantities of general stores are being hurried to Panama without delay, and within the next thirty days the vessels at both ends of the canal will have at hand a sufficiency of stores and coal for all possible emergencies short of actual war. Much of the coal will be taken to Porto Cabello, some distance down the coast from Colon, for greater security in transferring the coal to the bunkers of the vessels requiring it. The harbor of Colon is very poor and the heavy Atlantic swell makes anchorage anything but a pleasant experience, as many naval officers can testify from woeful experience.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., Surg. C. R. Beyer, U.S.N., and Comdr. William F. Sims, U.S.N., the United States Naval Commission to enquire into the question of barracks for sailors and marines, have about completed their investigations and will soon return to this country for the preparations of their report. The Navy Department will be largely influenced by the report of this board, and it is probable that barracks will be erected at the Norfolk Navy Yard and at the League Island Naval Station. The substitution of roomy barracks for the unsanitary old receiving ships is urgently demanded by sound medical science, and it is not too much to say that this move will undoubtedly cause a marked reduction in the sick rate among the newly enlisted men from the rural districts.

In a telegram to Colonel Hall, Acting Adjutant General of the Army, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Department of the Columbia, transmits a telegram from Capt. Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf., command-

ing the military post at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, stating that notwithstanding the recent destructive fire at that post he will be able to make the food supplies on hand last until the opening of navigation by exercising strict economy in their distribution to the troops. He hopes also to get along with his present quartermaster's and commissary's stores until the same period. "The beef contractor," he says, "will probably fail the last half of the season and 9,800 pounds of post bacon are frozen in on the Louise at Circle City. Will divide rations so that all will not be in one building. Have men comfortably sheltered now in non-commissioned staff quarters and tank house. May be able to improve on that as situation develops by using other buildings or building temporary ones."

Secretary Moody has called on the Board on Construction to furnish him with detail data concerning a number of naval matters which he will bring to the attention of Congress at the regular session. Among these is the question of the cost of building gunboats of not more than 1,200 tons displacement which will be used on the Caribbean and South Atlantic stations and will be especially serviceable on the rivers of South America. It is understood that the board will also furnish Secretary Moody information about the construction of the new vessels which Congress will be asked to authorize. All this information will be for the Secretary's personal use when he appears before the Naval Committees of the Senate and House. Secretary Moody will again pursue the policy which proved so successful last year of making a general recommendation to Congress for the increase for the Navy and of leaving to that body the working out of the details of this increase.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has approved the recommendation of the Equipment Board of the Quartermaster's Department for a new and improved style of packing box for quartermaster's supplies. When in China and the Philippines General Humphrey noticed that the packing boxes used by the Quartermaster's Department were so large that they could not be handled by two men, and that they were constantly breaking open. The Equipment Board has recommended that no box weighing over one hundred and fifty pounds, when full, shall be used, and that all boxes shall be marked in black and shall have on them the insignia of the Quartermaster's Department. For escort wagon transportation the boxes will be 38 x 19 x 15 inches, and for escort wagon and pack transportation they will be 30 x 19 x 15 inches. Five boxes of the former dimensions and eight of the latter will exactly fill a wagon body.

If the conclusions reached by a board of three of the most expert Engineers officers in the Service are adopted, the Navy Department will soon begin the construction of turbine boats. After an exhaustive test of the steam turbine as applied to a fast yacht recently, equipped by one of the great electrical manufacturing companies, collecting data from every available source and advising with the best engineering talent in the country, the board, which consisted of Comdr. Alfred B. Canaga and Lieut. Commanders John R. Edwards and Wytbe M. Parks, all of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has supplemented this theoretical study with a practical demonstration of the workings of the steamship revolution and has submitted to the Navy Department an important report "concerning the design, installation and operation of the turbine engines of S.S. revolution."

About the most valuable as well as interesting portion of Rear Admiral Rae's admirable annual report of the Bureau of Steam Engineering is the table relating to machinery data of the vessels of the United States Navy. This important table contains the following heads: Name of vessel, type of vessel, displacement, type of engine, cylinder diameters, stroke of piston, number and type of boilers, total grate surface in square feet, total heating surface in square feet, trial speed, total maximum I.H.P., total bunker capacity in tons of 2,240 lbs., coal endurance in knots at ten knots per hour, total weight of machinery in tons of 2,240 lbs., present condition of machinery as per last report, present service. These data are derived from actual service and represent actual conditions and not theoretical ones.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bates, H.R. 3587, providing for a clerical corps in the Navy, is intended to overcome the difficulty now found in enlisting men for clerical work in the Navy. It is believed that the passage of such a measure would induce competent civilian clerks and bookkeepers to adopt the naval service for life and thus greatly improve the paper work for which there is such a demand under present conditions. The fact that enlisted machinists and apothecaries in the Navy have recently been given warrant rank is used as an argument for the passage of this bill.

The General Staff of the Army has selected the 9th and 16th Regiments of Infantry and the 28th Battery of Field Artillery, now at Fort Leavenworth, to go to the Isthmus of Panama in the event it becomes necessary to send troops there to maintain open traffic across the Isthmus. It is not actually believed at the War Department that the occasion will arise where it will be necessary for United States troops to go to the Isthmus, but every preparation is being made by the General Staff to meet a possible emergency.

The Navy Department has been advised of the arrival of the cruiser Albany at Chemulpo, Korea, with U.S. Minister Henry W. Allen on board. Mr. Allen preferred returning to Korea on a man-of-war as a matter of influence in the questions now before the Korean Government. It is believed that Minister Allen will have little difficulty in negotiating the necessary treaties for opening the ports required.

The Vickers-Maxim machine gun was a complete victor in the recent competitive trials of machine guns. The principal advantage of the Vickers-Maxim was the endurance test in which it showed itself much superior to its rivals. It is expected that Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim will arrange for manufacturing their guns in this country.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution, by Mr. Mallory, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether or not it is desirable, in the interest of the Navy, that the Government of the United States should construct and own a graving dock, of capacity sufficient to dock the largest battleships of the Navy, at some port on the coast of the United States, on the Gulf of Mexico, and if in his judgment the same is desirable to also inform the Senate at what port on said coast such dock should be located, and the probable cost of the same when completed.

Mr. Penrose has introduced in the Senate a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate to place on a special roll the names of all messengers employed about the doors, committee rooms, or elevators of the Senate, whose Army record, wounds, disabilities, and service in the Senate justify entitle them to favorable consideration, to be known and designated as "The soldiers' roll of the Senate," and to continue such persons in such positions and employment until cause for their removal shall have been reported to and approved by the Senate and their removal directed.

S.R. 14, Mr. Ankeny.—Providing for the transfer of certain military rolls and records from the Interior and other Departments to the War Department.

S. 1339, Mr. Alger.—That section 1225, Rev. Stat. concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said act, such retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment may be required for that purpose to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools in the United States where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities.

Sec. 2. That no detail shall be made under this act to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the retired officers or non-commissioned officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which the latter may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty: Provided, That no detail shall be made under the provisions of this act unless the officers and non-commissioned officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position: Provided further, That they shall receive no compensation from the Government other than their retired pay.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue at his discretion, and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, upon the approval of the Governors of the respective States, such number of the same as may be required for military instruction and practice by such school, and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, for double the value of the property for the care and safe-keeping thereof and for the return of the same when required.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect immediately.

S. 1403, Mr. Penrose.—For the promotion and retirement of non-commissioned officers of the United States Marine Corps. That from and after the passage of this act the two senior sergeant majors and the ten senior quartermaster sergeants now holding rank in the Marine Corps shall be known as staff sergeant majors and staff quartermaster sergeants, respectively, and that vacancies hereafter occurring in the grades of staff sergeant major and staff quartermaster sergeant shall be filled by promotion from the non-commissioned officers not below the rank of sergeant, and who have served at least ten years in the Marine Corps, and who have been five years a non-commissioned officer, after passing such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Sec. 2. That such staff sergeant majors and staff quartermaster sergeants shall receive the same pay and allowances as warrant officers of the Navy: Provided also, That after ten years from date of warrant the staff sergeant majors and staff quartermaster sergeants shall be commissioned as chief staff sergeant major and chief staff quartermaster sergeants to rank with chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers of the Navy, and shall have the same pay and allowances as said chiefs: Provided also, That the law pertaining to the retirement of warrant officers and chief boatswains, and so forth, of the Navy is hereby made applicable to the staff and chief staff sergeant majors and staff and chief staff quartermaster sergeants herein provided for.

S. 1427, Mr. Quarles.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Camp Douglas, in Juneau County, Wis.

S. 1438, Mr. Nelson.—That the Secretary of the Treasury, by his accounting officers, is hereby authorized and directed, on application being made by any person, or his legal representative, an officer or ex-officer of the U.S. Army and an enlisted man of the volunteer or regular Service at the time of such commission, has been commissioned as an officer of the Regular Army, to re-adjust his accounts previously settled and paid under an erroneous construction of law, as subsequently declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, and to pay any balance which may be found due in accordance with the law applicable thereto as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Captains Morton and Watson against the United States, and other decisions of the courts relating to longevity pay, and which were subsequently followed by Comptroller Butler in the cases of Gens. U. S. Grant and W. S. Rosecrans in 1889; and an sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the amounts found to be due by the accounting officers.

S. 1426, Mr. Quarles.—To prevent the desecration of the American flag.

S. 1441, Mr. Nelson.—That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, directed, on application being made by Lieut. Col. W. A. Jones, C.E., U.S.A., or his legal representatives, to reopen, adjust, and pay his account for longevity service in the U.S. Army, in accordance with the law applicable thereto as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

S. 1547, Mr. Kearns.—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Commodore John Barry.

S. 1556, Mr. Foraker.—Appropriates \$100,000 for the purchase of 2,000 acres of land for a military post at or near Columbus, Ohio.

S. 1559, Mr. Millard.—Granting permission to Capt. William E. Horton, U.S. Army, to accept a decoration tendered him by the President of the French Republic.

S. 1565, Mr. Elkins.—That so much of section two of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of William A. Hammond, late surgeon general of the Army," approved March 15, 1878, as provides that said Hammond shall not be entitled to pay while on the retired list of the Army be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the said Hammond shall be entitled to the pay of a brigadier general of the Army on the retired list from the date of his appointment and retirement to the date of his death, January 5, 1900, the same to be paid to Esther D. Hammond, his widow.

S. 1566, Mr. Lodge.—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and

by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint John W. Baker, now a surgeon on the retired list of the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, to be a surgeon on said list with the rank of lieutenant commander and the retired pay of that grade from the date of such appointment.

S. 1740, Mr. McComas.—To appoint Daniel Clarke, of Maryland, a captain of Cavalry in the Army, to date from Oct. 30, 1884.

S. 1747, Mr. Dolliver.—To place George R. Burnett upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain, in recognition of his very distinguished services in the Indian campaign, wherein he incurred the disability by reason of which he has heretofore been retired.

S. 1753, Mr. Hale.—To pay \$700 to Charles Blake, pay clerk, U.S.A., for losses of personal property by fire at the Windsor House, Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8, 1885.

H.R. 3587, Mr. Bates.—To promote the efficiency of the clerical service of the Navy of the United States, to organize a clerical corps of the Navy of the United States, to define its duties, and to regulate its pay.

Be it enacted, etc., That a clerical corps of the United States Navy is hereby established, and shall consist of chief clerks, warrant yeomen, chief yeomen, yeomen, first-class yeomen, second class, and yeomen, third class, and for this purpose the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to appoint 100 warrant yeomen, or as many more as the necessities of the Service may require, with the rank, pay and privilege of warrant officers, and to enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as many chief yeomen, yeomen, first-class yeomen, 2d class, and yeomen, third class, as, in his judgment, may be necessary, and to limit or fix the number, and to make such regulations as may be required for their enlistment and government. Enlisted men in the Navy or the Marine Corps shall be eligible for transfer to the clerical corps, and vacancies occurring in the grade of warrant yeomen shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy by selection from those holding the rate of chief yeoman in the Navy.

Section 2. That each year a limited number of warrant yeomen, whose number shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall, after having passed an examination in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, be commissioned chief clerks, to rank with and after ensign: Provided, That chief clerks shall, on promotion, have the same pay and allowances as are now or may hereafter be allowed a 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall give the right to command except in the performance of the proper duties of the rank and office.

Section 3. That all necessary clerical service on board vessels of the Navy, Coast Survey, Fish Commission, and all other clerical service in the Navy which may be performed by members of the clerical corps while they are at sea or detailed on shore duty, and which shall be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be performed by the members of said corps; and the corps shall be a permanent establishment of the Navy and be counted as part of the enlisted force provided by law, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy: Provided, That there shall be nothing in this section and act which shall affect the Civil Service appointments or their pay and positions, and there shall be no appointments or assignments from the clerical corps to fill vacancies occurring in Civil Service positions at the navy yard and naval stations or in any department of the Navy.

Section 4. That the pay of chief yeoman shall be \$70 a month; the pay of yeoman, first-class, \$55 a month; the pay of yeoman, second class, \$45 a month, and pay of yeoman, third class, \$35 a month, with the increase on account of length of service as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law, or any promotion increase of pay and allowances given by executive orders, to other enlisted men in the Navy.

Section 5. That all benefits derived from existing laws and executive orders or that may hereafter be allowed by law or executive orders to chief boatswains, warrant officers, or enlisted men in the Navy shall be allowed in the same manner to the chief clerks, warrant yeomen, or enlisted men in the clerical corps of the Navy.

Section 6. That all acts and parts of acts so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 4484, Mr. Badger.—Appropriating the use of certain old Springfield breech-loading rifles to the Old Guard, G.A.R., Drill Corps, in the various States.

H.R. 4486, Mr. Sulloway.—For the erection of an equestrian statue of Major Gen. John Stark in Manchester, N.H.

H.R. 4491, Mr. Pearce.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

H.R. 4495, Mr. Pearce.—To establish a national military park at Fort Frederick, Md.

H.R. 4499, Mr. Sparkman.—For the construction of a revenue cutter of the first-class for service at Key West, Fla.

H.R. 4504, Mr. Dovenor.—That the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, may place upon the retired list of the Army and officer who has served thirty years or more as such, and who served three years or more during the Civil War either as an officer or enlisted man, and who has been retired since September 11, 1898, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty, with one grade above that on which he was retired, or with one grade above that which he would have attained had he remained in the active list of the Army until the passage of this Act.

H.R. 4514, Mr. Bishop.—Appropriates \$200,000 for a naval training station for the Great Lakes at Muskegon, Mich., the particular site and amount of land needed to be selected by a board of not more than five persons, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who is to approve the plans. The station completed is not to cost over \$1,500,000.

H.R. 4576, Mr. Foster.—To place Josiah H. Adams on the retired list of the U.S. Army with the rank of 2d lieutenant.

H.R. 4579, Mr. Granger.—For the relief of the heirs of those killed by the explosion of the gun factory at the U.S. torpedo station at Newport, R.I.

H.R. 4588, Mr. Roberts.—Raising the rank of Surg. John W. Baker on the retired list of the Navy.

H.R. 4592, Mr. Hill.—Authorizing the appointment of Allen V. Reed, now a captain on the retired list of the Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUMNER.

The Army transport Sumner, which sailed from Manila Sept. 17 for New York, via the Suez Canal, arrived at her port Nov. 21 with Companies E, F, G and H, 5th U.S. Inf., and officers and families and other passengers. One hundred and seventy-one bodies of soldiers who died in the Philippines were also on board.

En route to New York stops were made at Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta and Gibraltar. The officers of the 5th Infantry were entertained by the English officers at all the above points.

The following is a list of the Army officers and their families who arrived on the transport:

Major Gen. George W. Davis and wife and Miss Zoe and Miss Elsie Davis, Gen. J. C. Chance and wife and son, Robert Chance; Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Q.M. Department; Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th Inf.; Mrs. Glenn,

Miss Maraget, Miss Louise, Miss Edwina and Miss E. Glenn; Major D. H. Boughton, 2d Cav., and wife, and George Boughton.

Major R. L. Howze, Capt. W. H. Chatfield, 5th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Hart, Sub. Dept., and his sister, Miss M. E. Hart; Capt. Robert Field, 5th Inf.; Chaplain J. A. Dalton, 5th Inf.; Capt. E. J. Williams, 25th Inf., and wife and son, James; Lieut. C. A. Trott, 5th Inf., and wife.

Lieut. W. G. Fleischhauer, 26th Inf.; Lieutenant Bruno T. Scher, 3d Inf.; Lieut. P. A. Oliver, 5th Cav.; G. M. Ekwurzel and W. L. Keller, assistant surgeons; Lieut. John J. Mudgett, 5th Inf.; Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis, 5th Inf.; Lieut. J. C. Ashburn, 5th Inf.

Contract Surg. Allen J. Black, Mrs. Appel, wife of Major Appel, Med. Dept., and daughter; Miss H. Von Schrader, family of Major Von Schrader.

Mrs. F. L. Dodds, Miss Mary Dodds and Loring Dodds, family of Major Dodds; Miss Alice McMurray, daughter of Major McMurray; Mrs. W. S. Scott and daughter, Katherine, family of Colonel Scott; Mrs. G. G. Barnhardt and daughter, family of Captain Barnhardt, 15th Cav., and Capt. Louis Patstone, Philippine Constabulary.

There were two deaths at sea, those of Sergt. Norman E. Webster, of Millersville, Va., and Corp. Bennet Jordan, of Manchester, Tenn. On the sick list there were twenty-five enlisted men, but none of these cases are considered serious.

Among the names on the long list of dead were those of Col. R. L. Eskridge, retired; 1st Lieut. Robert A. Caldwell, Philippine Scouts; Capt. F. M. Kemp, assistant surgeon; Capt. L. McP. Clark, Philippine Constabulary, and Acting Asst. Surg. Charles St. John.

SHARP FIGHTING IN JOLO.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, P.I., has been in contact with the Moros in the Island of Jolo, and sharp fighting has resulted. The following despatch, dated Manila, November 23, was received at the War Department on the same day: "Major Gen. Leonard Wood reports landed, Nov. 12, Siet Lake, Jolo, three battalions Infantry, platoon Artillery, two troops Cavalry, detachment Engineers. Firing during the day. Three companies Infantry, platoon Artillery, troop of Cavalry joined 13th. All advanced against Hassan's Cotta Moros, estimated 2,000, flanked out and driven. Hassan's position swamp south coast attacked Nov. 16. Moros driven out Nov. 16. Hassan's forces literally destroyed. Major Hugh L. Scott and five privates slightly wounded. No one killed. Moro loss 300 killed, proportionate number wounded. Moros' positions taken considered impregnable by them. Further movements contemplated. Indications no extensive uprising. In any case, no difficulty handling situation.—Simpson, in the absence of the Division Commander.

The signer of the above despatch is Col. William A. Simpson, A.G., Division of the Philippines. Press reports state that before the despatch reached Manila Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Division, had departed for Jolo, which is 600 miles away, to investigate the situation. The same despatches report that the troops engaged in General Wood's movement against the Moros included two battalions of the 28th Infantry, one battalion of the 23d Infantry, two troops of the 13th Cavalry, and a platoon of the 17th battery of Field Artillery. The present is the first serious trouble that has occurred between the American troops and the Moros of Jolo, all former Moro outbreaks having taken place in the larger island of Mindanao, which lies 90 miles to the north. Peace among the Moros of Jolo has been largely due to the friendly attitude of the American officers who have been in command at Jolo, and not until recently was there any indication of disaffection among the natives. It has been the desire of the United States Government to remove the non-Christian Moros of the Southern Islands from the jurisdiction of the Philippine Commission and civil government and place it under the command of a military officer with special powers to inaugurate a particular form of government and carry out the ideas of reform and education. General Wood was selected for this particular work, and in going to the Philippines visited many of the European colonial possessions in the East to study their respective forms of government. In Mindanao the work of the military had practically subdued the Moros, and General Wood found no indications of trouble on this line when he arrived. Several weeks ago he determined to land a military expedition on the Island of Jolo, the capital city, was already occupied by a military force and a telegraph station connected the island with Zamboanga on Mindanao. The landing of the extra force was not kindly looked upon by the Jolo Moros and they fired upon the troops as they came ashore. This was the beginning of the present disturbance, and now that there has been a conflict officers who have had experience in the Philippines believe that the uprising will extend to the other islands and perhaps be followed by more trouble in Mindanao.

CHANDLER PRICE EAKIN.

Since the notice of the death of Brevet Major Chandler Price Eakin, U.S.A., at Philadelphia, Pa., on Nov. 13, in our issue of last week, we have received the following interesting facts concerning his gallant career:

He was the second son of Constant M. Eakin, a graduate of the class of 1817 of the Military Academy, who, in 1828, resigned from the 2d Artillery to enter mercantile life and subsequently, after a brief experience therein, became an assistant in the U.S. Coast Survey, and in the Civil War was for a short time the colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. Major Eakin was, prior to 1861, also on duty in the Coast Survey. He was of the fourth generation of his family that from the days of the Revolution had worn the uniform of his country and served her in time of war. Colonel Eakin and his five sons were in service in the Civil War, the youngest son enlisting when barely sixteen years old. His war service was in the Army of the Potomac, going as senior lieutenant in Webber's Battery H, 1st Artillery, one of Major Anderson's Sumter companies which had been equipped as a light battery, to the Peninsula and the siege of Yorktown. In the battle of Williamsburg fragments of shell struck him on the chest, breaking some ribs and the left shoulder. The shoulder was so injured that thereafter he could not move the arm from his side, the only motion left to him was the power to bend his elbow and wrist. In the first reports of the battle his name was entered among

the "killed." His father going in search of his body accidentally found him on a steamer improvised as a transport for the sick and wounded and took him to his home in Philadelphia. By careful nursing during the succeeding months he was able, about the middle of June, 1863, to rejoin and take command of H Battery on its march through Maryland to Gettysburg. Taking position on Cemetery Ridge he was again severely wounded, being struck in the left thigh by a piece of shell. In the fall before he had rejoined for duty, inflammation in his eyes set in and he lost entirely the sight of his right eye. As the result of his wounds for some years after the War he, at intervals, would have abscesses on his shoulder, back and sides and in several instances they came near to ending his career, but he continued on active duty with his regiment at its stations in New York Harbor, Florida, New England and the Pacific coast. Going out to Fort Sill from Fort Adams with his battery, when it became necessary, in the summer of 1876 after the Custer massacre, to send away its garrison to take the field against the Sioux, and from Sill he was recalled and ordered to the Capital where troops were assembled there at the time of the Hayes-Tilden Election Commission. After his retirement he made his home in Philadelphia. The name of "Chan. Eakin" was a familiar one to the older officers of the Artillery, and especially in the 1st, as one who made friends and not enemies, a man generous and open handed, sociable and kind and, despite his wounds, of good physique. They would hardly have recognized him in his later years in the feeble, quiet, silent man that the infirmities of age and the general breaking down of his system had turned him into and causing him the last five or six years of his life to withdraw more and more from general society. Only his originally good constitution had carried him through illness that would have finished many a younger man. Elected in 1867 into the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion, he remained a member save the years he was in California, to which commandery he transferred in 1882 and retransferred in 1888 to Pennsylvania. While in the West he joined a San Francisco post of the Grand Army. A gallant soldier has gone from us to join that larger army that awaits him in the beyond.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Marie Stewart Loughborough, daughter of Lieut. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and Mrs. Loughborough, and Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th U.S. Inf., were married in the post chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 18 before a large assemblage. The church was appropriately and effectively decorated with flags and stand of arms. The ushers were Lieutenant Blackford, Captain Simons, Lieutenant Gregory, Lieutenant McGinnis, 6th Inf., and Lieutenant Danforth, 20th Inf. The bridesmaids were Miss Anne Mason, of Washington, D.C.; Miss King, of New York; Miss McLean, of the post; Miss Madge Hall, of Chicago; Miss Sallie Rose, of Leavenworth; and Miss Mary McClaughry, of the post. Miss Anne Kemp, of El Paso, Tex., the maid of honor, was followed by little Miss Dorothy Simpson, as flower girl, accompanied by Master Robert Loughborough, brother of the bride. The bride, entering with her father, was met at the chancel by Lieutenant Snyder and his best man, Lieut. Elmore, 5th U.S. Inf., where the betrothal service was said by the bride's grandfather, Rev. Benjamin Baldrige, a retired Army chaplain. The bridal party left the church through the south aisle to the cheerful strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. A reception followed at the bride's home, where several hundred guests presented congratulations to the happy pair, who stood under a canopy of American and regimental flags. Col. and Mrs. Loughborough and Miss Snyder assisted in receiving. The bride wore a white silk poplin, adorned with a duchess lace bertha, the gift of her grandmother, the tulle veil falling in soft folds to the hem of her long train. She carried a bouquet of white bride's roses. The maid of honor was artistically gowned in white satin, with a lace over dress. The bridesmaids wore elaborately ruffled white organdy dresses and white hats, their flowers being bouquets of white chrysanthemums. Mrs. Loughborough's dress was an elegant gray silk, brought from Manila by Colonel Loughborough. It was trimmed with rose point lace. Mrs. Baldrige, the grandmother of the bride, wore a black brocaded satin and duchess lace. Miss Snyder was daintily gowned in white silk. The flower girl's costume was white organdy with blue ribbons, and Master Robert Loughborough was attired in a suit of white duck. The rooms were artistically decorated with white and yellow chrysanthemums and potted plants. The presents were numerous and handsome, consisting chiefly of silver and cut glass. Refreshments were served in the dining room, but the chief interest centered around the punch bowl on account of its unique design, being an immense clam shell measuring almost three feet across. It was brought from the Philippines by an officer of the 6th U.S. Infantry, and is considered the property of the regiment, being used at all of its social functions. The bride cut the bride's cake with the groom's saber after the time-honored custom. Lieut. and Mrs. Snyder left at 9:45 o'clock for a short Eastern trip, and upon their return will be at home at Fort Leavenworth, where the 6th U.S. Infantry is stationed.

Miss Eliza Morgan Bates, daughter of Paym. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, was married to Mr. Frederick Rotch Swift, of Boston, at Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, by the Bishop of Washington, the Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, at the residence of the bride's parents in N street. The bride's sister, Mrs. Dunn McKee, was matron of honor. The bride was escorted by her father and was gowned in a chiffon satin of imported make, with garlands of duchess lace on the skirt and a yoke of the same on the bodice. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried white orchids. Mr. Rodman Swift was best man for his brother, who brought with him in the special car that came to Washington Saturday a party of friends who acted as groomsmen. They were Messrs. George Marvin, John F. Perkins, J. W. Farley, Malcolm Donald, James F. Curtis, Arthur Adams, Peter F. Higginson, all of Boston; Walter Cutting, of Pittsfield, Mass., and H. H. Henry and Clark Tomson, of Philadelphia. The reception lasted until six o'clock, and was attended by a gathering of several hundred friends, including Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Dean Snye, of Albany, who are guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House; W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowles.

Miss Sadie Marie Steinwender and Lieut. Francis Asbury Awl, 15th Inf., were married at 3 p. m. on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the home of the bride, 145 West 93d street, New York city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, D.D., pastor of Grace Meth-

odist Episcopal church of Harrisburg, Pa., the groom's native city. Capt. Charles W. Exton, 21st Inf., was best man, and Miss Elsie Julia Steinwender maid of honor. The bride is the daughter of Julius John Steinwender, a coffee importer, of New York city. Lieutenant Awl is the son of Col. and Mrs. F. Asbury Awl, of Harrisburg. The wedding was a quiet one, attended only by relatives and intimate friends. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Willis T. May, 15th Inf.; Capt. John K. Moore, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Robert E. Boyers, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Joseph N. Baer, 6th Cav., and Lieut. Gad Morgan, 7th Inf., brother-in-law of the bride. Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, another brother-in-law of the bride, was unable to be present, being stationed at Monterey. A lunch was served after the wedding. At the close of their wedding trip Lieut. and Mrs. Awl will be at home at Monterey, Cal., where Lieutenant Awl is stationed.

An account of the wedding of Lieut. H. M. Nelly, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Blanche K. Craig will be found in our Fort Crook correspondence.

Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rose A. Tierney, of Plattsburg, were married at St. John's Roman Catholic church, Plattsburg, N.Y., Nov. 23, by the Rev. W. S. Kelly. Miss Elizabeth Tierney, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and J. L. Nash, teller of the First National Bank, as best man. The bride is one of Plattsburg's most popular young ladies.

Ensign William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., and Miss Nannie C. Cook were married in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 24 at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. P. Brison Wood, Miss May Hartman was maid of honor and Ensign Alfred W. Johnson, U.S.N., best man. The ushers were Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N.; Capt. M. J. Shaw, U.S.M.C.; Dr. A. J. Kennedy, Ensign W. F. Bricker, U.S.N.; Mr. Louis Mallen Krodt and J. McKean Meire. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Harry A. Parr, Jr.

Miss Carrie MacAdam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher MacAdam, and Acting Boatswain Herman M. Anderson, U.S.N., were married in the Church of the Holy Apostles, New York city, on Nov. 24. Miss Maud MacAdam was her sister's maid of honor. Misses Jessie and Ada MacAdam, Rae, Mead and Aida Blauvelt were bridesmaids. Mr. Lucius A. Gros was best man. The ushers were Acting Carpenter Joseph A. Barton, U.S.N.; Mate F. B. H. Krause, Warrant Machinist F. J. Korte and Thomas Lyons. After the ceremony there was a reception and wedding supper at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. MacAdam, No. 359 West 27th street.

Announcement has been made in St. Paul, Minn., of the engagement of Miss Virginia Rolette Dousman, daughter of the late H. L. Dousman, of Prairie du Chien, Wis., to Mr. Arthur Fortunatus Cosby, of Boston, Mass. Miss Dousman is a granddaughter of the late General Sturgis, U.S.A. Mr. Cosby is a son of Rear Admiral F. C. Cosby, U.S.N., retired.

Miss Edna Donnellan, of Sacramento, Cal., and Capt. Moor N. Falls, 12th Inf., U.S.A., were married in that city Nov. 16 at the home of the bride's parents. The interior of the house was elaborately decorated for the occasion and the American flag and Army equipments were used to give a military air to the affair. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Grace beneath a bower of beautiful white chrysanthemums suspended from crossed guns. One side of the bower guns were stacked, while on the other the flag and other equipments of the camp aided in the decoration. The bride, attired in a gown of white silk with valenciennes and rose point lace, was given away by her father, Col. J. W. Donnellan. The maid of honor was Miss Olive Donnellan, a sister of the bride. She wore a white gown, a large white hat and carried a muff of chrysanthemums and tulles. The bridesmaids were Miss Stella Salisbury, Miss Mary Kinney, Miss Laura Sherman and Miss Gertrude McGrath, all of Salt Lake. They were dressed in gowns of infantry blue, with large black La Tosca hats, and each carried a staff of chrysanthemums. John T. Donnellan, a brother of the bride, was best man. After the ceremony was performed the wedding party were seated in the library, which was decorated with Infantry blue and white carnations, and the remainder of the guests were seated at small tables in the dining room, where a wedding breakfast was served. Among the out-of-town guests present were: Lieut. R. Jackson, Lieut. I. M. Madison and Lieut. J. S. Chambers, all of the 12th Infantry, and Capt. W. F. Creary, U.S.A.

RECENT DEATHS.

Margaret Armstrong, sister of Mrs. Wm. Lassiter, wife of Major Lassiter, 10th U.S. Inf., died at Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 25.

Mrs. Catherine Blount Lassiter, mother of Major William Lassiter, died at Oxford, N.C., Nov. 9.

Harriet E. Palmer, youngest sister of Major George Palmer, 21st Inf., died in Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 10.

Cyrus Swan Roberts, jr., son of Brig. Gen. C. S. Roberts, U.S.A., and Mrs. Roberts, and brother of Capt. C. D. Roberts, 7th U.S. Inf., died at El Paso, Texas, Nov. 17.

Capt. John Williams Martin, U.S.A., retired, who died at Redlands, Cal., on Nov. 22, went to West Point in 1869 but resigned after two years, and in 1872 was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Cavalry. He served with that regiment for nineteen years, most of the time in the West, where he saw hard service against the Indians. He was retired for disability in the line of duty Feb. 5, 1891, when he settled at Genesee, N.Y. He lived there until last year. He was a son of the late E. T. Throop Martin of Willowbrook, Cayuga county. He married in 1872 Miss Swift, daughter of the late J. W. Swift of Geneva. He leaves a widow, a daughter and a son, Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Anna Johnson, wife of the late Chief Engineer Johnson, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 19.

Henry Lawrence Slosson, who died at Geneva, N.Y., Nov. 14, was formerly a passed assistant engineer in the United States Navy, who resigned in September, 1883. He was appointed acting third assistant engineer in the Navy Sept. 20, 1869, and third assistant engineer in October of the same year. He was attached to the U.S. flagship Franklin when Admiral Faragut made his memorable cruise on the European station. He was promoted second assistant engineer Aug. 1, 1866, and passed assistant engineer Oct. 27, 1874. After he resigned from the Navy he built a beautiful home in Geneva on Lake Seneca, where he died suddenly of apoplexy. The Slossons are one of the leading families in Geneva and he was dearly loved by high and low

and had many friends among the older officers, who will recall his genial and lovable disposition.

Gen. George H. Stuart, a brigadier general in the Confederate army during the Civil War, died at his home on South River, Anne Arundel County, Md., on Nov. 22 in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was the son of the late George H. Stuart, who before the war owned a vast estate in Anne Arundel County.

Mrs. Anna Johnson, widow of the late Chief Engr. George R. Johnson, U.S.N., retired, died at her residence, 1233 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C., on Nov. 19, after an illness of several months. Mrs. Johnson leaves five children, Mrs. W. B. Boggs, widow of Passed Asst. Engr. William B. Boggs, U.S.N., who died from yellow fever at Guayaquil several years ago while en route to join a ship of the South Pacific Squadron; Mrs. E. S. McPherson, Mrs. Harry H. Billany, Dr. Charles R. Johnson, now a medical missionary in the Philippines, and Miss Roberta Johnson. Mrs. Johnson was well known among the older element of Washington society, and her death will be felt as a personal loss to a wide circle of warm friends. She was buried beside her husband at Arlington.

The remains of Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee, U.S.N., retired, were cremated in Washington and the ashes interred at Arlington in accordance with directions left by the deceased. The interment was private, simple funeral services having been previously conducted at the Lee funeral and cremating establishment on Pennsylvania avenue.

Mrs. Julia DeKay Morgan Beach died at the Hotel Kenmare, Pittsburg, Pa., at 9 p. m. on Nov. 20. She was the daughter of the late James P. Morgan, and widow of Col. Frank Beach, U.S.A. Colonel Beach was a native of Hartford, Conn., was appointed from that State and graduated from the Military Academy with the class of 1857, and was appointed 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 4th Artillery. He was appointed by the Governor colonel of the 11th Connecticut Infantry and was brevetted lieutenant colonel in the Army and when a captain, 4th Artillery, was retired when he resided in Washington, but died soon after. Mrs. Beach continued to reside in Washington for many years, but for the past ten years resided in New York. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Kate Thompson and Mrs. Wm. Ferdon.

PERSONALS.

Capt. E. M. Suplee, 14th U.S. Cav., is on recruiting duty at Davenport, Iowa.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major F. H. French, 16th U.S. Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 16.

Mrs. MacMurray, widow of Major J. W. MacMurray, U.S.A., is now living with her family at 331 West 76th street, New York city.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas T. Knox have taken an apartment for the winter at Cambridge Court, 142 West 40th street, New York city.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U.S.N., returned to Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 17 from his hunting trip in the north country. He did not shoot any big game, but reports a royal good time.

Capt. C. S. Hill, U.S.M.C., fell and dislocated his shoulder while coming down the brow leading from the U.S.S. Southern to the pier where she is moored, on Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Mrs. Clover, wife of Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., gave a tea in Washington, D.C., Nov. 28, for Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the new Representative from New York and daughter-in-law of Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has been ordered to proceed to Denver to investigate the labor troubles, with a view to ascertaining if there is a necessity for the use of Federal troops there.

Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards entertained at dinner Nov. 21 for Miss Eliza Bates, daughter of Paymaster General Bates, U.S.A., and Mr. Rotch Swift, whose marriage took place Nov. 23 in Washington. Capt. J. W. Glidden, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., were among those invited.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosley entertained at dinner recently at their pleasant quarters in Washington quite a number of noted distinguished guests. Included in the invitations were the Chinese Minister, together with Yung Quai and his wife, the official interpreters of the Legation, Representative and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Catherine Spence Baer, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Crosley has become one of the leading Navy women at the capital and her parlors are filled on her reception days with the leaders of the social set of Washington.

At a meeting of the Canal Enlargement Company Association of Western New York a few days since, George Clinton, the chairman of the executive committee, mentioned Col. T. W. Symonds, U.S.A., Corps of Engineers, as one whom the canal advocates would like to see on the board. Governor Odell said he would not commit himself on the subject. "I already have," he said, "the name of Major Symonds and about a busnel of others, too."

Comdr. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., returned from the South Atlantic Station, where he has served for the last two years as fleet engineer officer of the South Atlantic Squadron. His return trip, by mail steamer, was marked by several very pleasing receptions given him by the friends he had made at the principal ports on the coast of Brazil, and since his return, Nov. 7, he has passed his examination for promotion from lieutenant commander to commander before the examining board at Washington and is now enjoying a brief leave before assuming his next duties. His last shore duty was in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, as one of Admiral Melville's principal assistants.

Oberlin M. Carter, a former officer of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., after having served in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., three years and seven months, was set free Nov. 27. As he was seven months in jail at New York, and as his sentence dated from the time he entered that prison, less ten months for good behavior, his five year term expired on the above date. A case is pending in the United States court commenced by the Government to recover property owned by Carter and his relatives and said to be the product of money embezzled by him. Carter has said that he expects to settle the Chicago case as soon as possible and then go East for a few months, after which he will retire to his mining property in the Southwest.

Mrs. Newcomb, wife of Prof. Simon Newcomb, U.S.N., retired, has returned to Washington after a pleasant visit to her daughter in New York, Mrs. F. A. Wilson.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., former Naval Attaché at the American Embassy, Paris, sailed for home last week on the Philadelphia from Southampton.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for duty in charge of the departments of equipment and ordnance.

The friends of Chief Engr. and Mrs. Henry W. Fitch will be pleased to learn of the full recovery of their daughter, Marie, from a prolonged attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., will be at home to her friends on Tuesdays of December and January at the "Highlands," on Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, says the New York World, are much missed in Washington this season. Mrs. Corbin made her house a pleasant one to visit, and they gave a great many dinners.

The Emperor William has decided to erect a monument to the late Herr Alfred Krupp at Kiel. It is to take the form of a bronze statue, life size, placed upon a granite pedestal, and will be placed in the square in front of the Imperial Yacht Club.

Miss Eleanor and Miss Alice Parker, daughters of Col. James Parker, U.S.A., are in New York to act as bridesmaids at the marriage of their cousin, Miss Heloise Beekman, and Mr. David Leavitt Hough, which will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The following are among the recently elected members of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S.: Lieut. Col. Otway Calvert Berryman, U.S.M.C.; Major George Morrill Hodgdon, U.S.V.; Col. Edgar Zell Steever, U.S.A., and Lieut. J. H. Keatly, U.S.V.

Surg. Middleton S. Elliott, U.S.N., and Mrs. Elliott have taken a house at 257 Freemason street, Norfolk, Va., for the winter. Dr. Elliott has relieved Surg. O. G. Evans, who was in charge of the school of instruction for hospital apprentices at the Norfolk Hospital.

The Printseller and Collector is a handsomely printed and finely illustrated monthly journal, devoted to prints and pictures, ancient and modern, and objects of art. It is published at 36 Essex street, Strand, London, W.C., and is full of information of interest to collectors.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Bishop Mott Williams, Bishop of Northern Michigan, is visiting her brother, Col. John Biddle, U.S.A., and Miss Susan Biddle at their home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington. Master John Biddle Williams accompanied his mother to Washington.

Mrs. Young, wife of Major George S. Young, with her little daughter, will spend the winter in San Francisco at 1714 Van Ness avenue. Master Harold Young is at Anderson's Preparatory School, Irvington, Cal. Major Young is serving with the 18th Infantry at Ormoc, Leyte, P.I.

Mrs. Lane, wife of Major Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., has gone with their children to visit for several weeks among relatives, and will return to Washington when Major Lane returns from a visit to Fort Riley early in December. Major Lane has taken a house in Washington for the winter.

The statement made that the resignation of Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., as junior vice commander of the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was accepted at the meeting on Nov. 17, is an error. The Commandery unanimously declined to accept Admiral Clark's resignation.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., was at Dresden, Germany, Nov. 13. He writes to a friend that he was much impressed with the manner of drilling recruits in the German army. They drill, he says, over sand plains, through woods, skirmishing in wind, rain and dirt, and have an esprit de corps that is wonderful.

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th U.S. Inf., who has been at Roxbury, Mass., on leave of absence, will proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. He is authorized to defer starting until such date as will enable him to reach San Francisco in time to embark on the transport leaving that port on or about Jan. 1, 1904.

Rear Admiral Webster, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Webster, spent last week in New York visiting friends. During his stay in New York Admiral Webster lectured at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Ogontz Association Kindergarten, the lecture being illustrated by upward of ninety fine lantern slides of Japanese life and scenery.

The Washington Branch Corral, Military Order of the Carabao, at their monthly meeting at the Raleigh last Saturday evening, Nov. 21, elected thirty new members. The meeting was enthusiastic on the subject of the banquet to be held on the 12th of December, which promises to be largely attended by many prominent people in Washington in addition to the members of the corral.

Among the distinguished foreigners in Washington at present is Baron von Wrede-Melschede, who is a guest of Lieut. Walter S. Crosley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosley. Baron von Wrede-Melschede is the owner of Castle Melschede, one of the oldest feudal castles in Westphalia, Germany. He is of the celebrated Furstenberg family and a first cousin to the present owner of "Arenfels on the Rhine."

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for week ending Nov. 25: Capt. F. C. Bolles, U.S.A., Lieut. W. F. Truby, U.S.A. Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, U.S.A., Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels, U.S.N., Major H. G. Sichel, U.S.A., Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, U.S.A., Mrs. S. J. B. Schindel, Lieut. E. T. Frer, U.S.M.C., Comdr. W. H. Allen, U.S.N., Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, U.S.A., Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld, and Mrs. R. L. Hoxie.

Those aboard the U.S.S. Florida at the Navy Yard, New York, enjoyed a fine Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday. The handsome menu has a picture of the Florida on its cover, and offers the following viands: Oyster soup, stuffed roast turkey, cranberry sauce; vegetables: stewed sugar corn, celery, mashed potatoes, baked sweet potatoes; fruits: oranges, bananas, apples, Neapolitan ice cream, cake; drinks: coffee, cocoa, sweet cider; cigars. G. H. Love, commissary steward. The officers and warrant officers of the Florida are Com. J. C. Fremont, commanding; Lieut. J. B. Patton, Lieut. I. McNamee, Lieut. W. H. Reynolds, Ensign C. L. Bruff, Surgeon Lewis Morris Asst. Paymaster W. C. Fite, Gunner B. E. Staples, Carpenter H. L. Demarest, Warrant Machinist F. D. Burns, Warrant Machinist J. W. Clark, Pay Clerk T. A. Stetson.

Brig. Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., and family are at Orlando, Florida, for the winter.

A daughter was born to the wife of Surg. H. N. T. Harris, U.S.N., Nov. 13, at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Gen. George B. Williams and Mrs. Williams have returned to Washington to their home in Bancroft place, near Connecticut avenue.

The officers and men of the Massachusetts contributed \$83 for the relief of the families of those killed by the explosion of the naval magazine at Iona Island.

Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., former attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, sailed for home on Nov. 21, on the Philadelphia from Southampton.

Capt. W. Hopkins, U.S.M.C., and Capt. J. W. Glidden, U.S.A., were ushers at the wedding of Miss Eleanor B. Morau and Malcom S. McConihe in Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.

Major M. Gray Zalinski, quartermaster, U.S.A., just back from the Philippines, has joined Mrs. Zalinski at New London, Conn., where they are the guests of Hon. Augustus Brandegee.

Capt. E. A. Helmick, 10th Inf., is at 316 Union street, Springfield, Mass., which will be the address of his family during the captain's tour of recruiting service in Springfield.

Captain Cowles, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowles have had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin of New York, who were in Washington to attend the wedding of Miss Bates and Mr. Swift.

Medical Inspr. Franklin Bache Stephenson, U.S.N., Mrs. F. B. Stephenson and Miss C. G. Stephenson are passing the winter in Washington, D.C., having apartments at The Highlands, Connecticut and California avenues.

While employed on surveying duty on the coast of Cuba, all mail for the Eagle should be addressed to Key West, Fla. This duty will probably continue for some months yet. All well on board the Eagle at last accounts.

The Methodist Preachers' Meeting in New York city Nov. 23 passed resolutions to send a protest to the President against the treatment of chaplains in the Navy, declaring they were underpaid, improperly uniformed and treated with contempt.

Col. James Biddle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Biddle are in Washington, the guests of their son, Mr. Jack Biddle, at his home in Hilmyer place. Col. and Mrs. Biddle will pass this winter in California with Miss McGowan, the sister of Mrs. Biddle.

Advices from Philadelphia, Pa., state that the wife of Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th U.S. Cav., has brought a suit for absolute divorce against him, basing the suit, it is said, on the grounds of "cruel and inhuman treatment" and desertion and non-support. Captain Cassatt is a son of President Cassatt, of the P.R.R.

Mail advices we have received from San Francisco describe some peculiar features in the court-martial of Lieut. Hector A. Robichon, 13th U.S. Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The charges were preferred by Major William P. Kendall, Medical Department, U.S.A., Lieutenant Robichon indignantly denies the accusation against him, as does Mrs. Madden, the wife of Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf., who appears as a witness. Both claim that the charges originated in hostilities resulting from a rebuff administered by Mrs. Madden to a too venturesome admirer. Captain Madden has filed a suit for divorce and Mrs. Madden a counter suit.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosley have during the past week in honor of their guests, Miss Tyler Cooke, of Baltimore, and Baron von Wrede-Melschede, of Germany, given a series of dinners and theater parties. Lieut. and Mrs. Crosley will have as their guests in Philadelphia at the Army and Navy football game Miss Tyler Cooke and Baron von Wrede Melschede. After the game Mrs. William Disston, of Philadelphia, will give a dinner at the Bellevue, to be followed by a box party in honor of Miss Cooke, of Baltimore.

A most unusual state of affairs concerning guard duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., comes to light in the case of Pvt. George Cook, 10th Battery, Field Artillery, sentenced by a G.C.M. to three months' confinement with loss of \$10 per month of his pay for the same period, for leaving his post as a sentinel before being relieved. General Kobbé, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "While the evidence is not explicit as to the limits of his post or as to the nature of the exact orders he was required to observe, it is sufficiently explicit to show gross irregularity. It appears that there was no non-commissioned officer of the guard; that the sentinel posted himself, and at the expiration of, approximately, two hours, went to quarters and awakened the man who was to relieve him, who was supposed to proceed in turn to his post of duty. It appears that there was, at least on this occasion, an interchange of reliefs to suit the convenience of the sentinels and that, in short, they 'ran' the guard duty as far as this particular post was concerned. The sentence is approved, but is mitigated to confinement at hard labor at the post where his battery may be serving for the period of one month and fifteen days, and forfeiture of fifteen dollars of his pay."

A reception will be given by the Army and Navy Club of New York to Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 10, 1903, at 9 o'clock at the club house, 16 West 31st street. The following named gentlemen, appointed by the Board of Governors, will have charge of the reception: J. Fred Pierson, brig. gen., U.S.V.; George DeForest Barton, late paymaster, U.S.N., chairman; Charles H. Loring, commodore, U.S.N., retired; A. Noel Blakeman, late acting assistant paymaster, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, U.S.A., secretary. Reception Committee: Major Gen. Chas. F. Roe, N.G.N.Y.; Brig. Gen. Gilbert H. McKibbin, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Starring, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. John R. Myrick, U.S.V., retired; Lieut. Col. William C. Church, U.S.V.; Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, N.G.N.Y.; Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., retired; Major James B. Hickey, U.S.A.; Major S. Estcourt Sawyer, U.S.A.; Major Ivan Tailor, U.S.V.; Comdr. James Dexter Adams, U.S.N.; Comdr. Charles A. Adams, U.S.N.; Comdr. Edward F. Quattrone, U.S.N.; Comdr. Henry Morrell, U.S.N.; Pay Director John N. Speel, U.S.N.; Surg. Moulton K. Johnson, U.S.N.; S. Nicholson Kane, late lieutenant, U.S.N.; Charles S. Koye, late lieutenant, U.S.N.; Past Asst. Engr. John C. Kafer, U.S.N., retired, and Allen S. Appar, late acting assistant paymaster, U.S.N.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., on Nov. 14, 1903.

At Philadelphia on Nov. 24, the wife of Captain C. H. Lyman, U.S. Marine Corps, gave birth to a son, Charles Huntington Lyman, junior.

Comdr. L. C. Heilner, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Yankee, relieving Commander Colvocoreses, who is ordered home to wait orders.

Mrs. Orlando M. Poe has taken an apartment in the Marlborough, 917 18th street, Washington, D.C., and will spend the winter at the capitol with her daughter, Miss Bettie Poe.

Signor Domingo Merry del Val, the representative of Vickers Sons and Maxim in Chili, is visiting New York. He is a brother of Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

Col. John G. Butler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Butler, of Waretown, Mass., are entertaining their soldier sons, Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, 2d U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th U.S. Cav., both of whom recently returned from the Philippines.

Comdr. E. B. Underwood, U.S.N., governor of American Samoa, has an interesting illustrated article in the Independent of Nov. 19, on "Further Progress in American Samoa," describing the progress there during the past year, in supplement to articles by Captains Tilley and Sebree, U.S.N., that have already appeared in the Independent.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., with their three children, Cyril, Lucile and Mildred, arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., Nov. 4, 1903. They have taken the Meek residence, 1312 White avenue, on the west side. Captain Fuller has taken station as recruiting officer, relieving Captain Dashiell, 24th Infantry.

Col. Edward Hunter, U.S.A., Judge Advocate General's Department, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list Nov. 22 on account of age. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. from Maine in 1860 and became lieutenant in the 12th Infantry in June, 1865. He was transferred to the 1st Cavalry in 1870, and in 1889 he was transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department with the rank of major and in 1901 to judge advocate, with the rank of colonel. In May, 1898, he reported to General Brooke at Chickamauga, Ga., and accompanied him as judge advocate and mustering officer to Porto Rico. He was in charge of civil affairs in the District of Guayama from August until September in that year. Colonel Hunter was secretary and recorder of the Commission on Evacuation of Porto Rico from Aug. 29 to Oct. 18, and was judge advocate of the Department of Porto Rico from its organization until Oct. 24, 1898. He then returned to this country, serving as judge advocate of the Department of Dakota in 1899, and until lately at Governors Island.

Lieutenant Colonel Tilghman, 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard, who attended the joint maneuvers at Fort Riley, in a paper on his observations prepared for the National Guard Association of the State, gives some very interesting and instructive observations. He comments upon the great advantage some of the Western States have over the Pennsylvanians in the matter of extended order practice. "Not since 1898 in Florida has been seen a single regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in any formation which it would assume if attacking a civilized opponent armed with modern weapons. 'This,' he says, 'is why some of the Western States beat us in extended order, and this is why more of them will beat us every year unless we can get ground on which to practice anything useful in modern fighting. Our best hope is in Eastern maneuvers. From what I could gather it is the hope and intention of the Government to procure a ground in the East on which it will be practicable to handle at least 10,000 troops, but, meanwhile, we must endeavor to help ourselves as much as possible.'

"One of the finest testimonials of respect and goodwill which a command ever gave to an officer was tendered to Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, commanding Troop H, 9th Cav., on his departure from Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to take station at Knoxville, Tenn., as recruiting officer," writes a correspondent. "On the evening of Oct. 30, after the Captain had vacated his quarters, the men of his command decorated the rooms, prepared a most elegant dinner for fourteen and sent invitations to the particular friends of Capt. and Mrs. Fuller. When the Captain and his charming wife reached the house they were agreeably surprised to find their guests assembled and the rooms bright with lights and flags. At seven all sat down to a table sparkling with silver, cut glass and flowers. A delicious punch, superb dinner, charming music from the troop string band and lively company made the evening one long to be remembered. Many toasts were drunk to the members of the troop and their friends who had, by their own efforts, given the Captain such a testimonial of their esteem. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. Sievert, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, Mrs. Dooley, Lieutenants Gibbins and Coale, Muster Fuller."

Capt. William Sheffield Cowles this week relinquished his duties as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and will leave Washington Nov. 29 for New York News, where he will personally superintend the fitting out of the new battleship Missouri, of which he is to take command when it goes into commission in January next. Capt. John E. Pillsbury will succeed to the office of Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation on Nov. 30. The enormous amount of work which under the present system necessarily devolves upon the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation frequently takes him from the Department leaving his assistant in charge. But the work of the bureau, with Captain Cowles as assistant, has proceeded without interruption, its policy has been strictly adhered to and its duties discharged with skill and expedition. His efficiency as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has gained for Captain Cowles the command of what many believe will prove to be the best all-round battleship of the new Navy, and the ability he has shown in his administration of the office which he is leaving assures the thoroughness of system and the harmony of the life aboard the new battleship Missouri. Admiral Taylor is to be congratulated upon securing as his successor so able an assistant as Captain Pillsbury.

A very handsome reception was given Nov. 18 by the officers and ladies of the Artillery district of San Francisco to the new commanding officer, Col. Charles Morris and Mrs. Morris. In spite of the inclement weather about one hundred and fifty Army and Navy people assembled at the Presidio hop room, which was elaborately

and beautifully decorated with garlands, flowers and flags, one unique feature being the filling in of the windows with flowers of red, yellow and white against a background of green. The punch room was charmingly decorated with flags of all nations, and the supper table looked most attractive with shaded candelabra and flowers of Artillery red. Col. and Mrs. Morris and the Misses Morris were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Luigi Lomia, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Lomia, commandant of Fort Baker; Mrs. Charles H. Hunter, wife of Captain Hunter, commandant of Fort Miley, and Mrs. Albert Todd, wife of Major Todd, of the Presidio. Among those present were Col. Charles H. Noble, 10th Inf., and Mrs. Noble; Col. A. C. Markley, 13th Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. Nance, Major and Mrs. Van Vleet, Col. and Mrs. Patton and Miss Patton, Mrs. Garrard and the Misses Garrard, Col. and Mrs. Andrews, Major and Mrs. Devo, Major and Mrs. Krauthoff, Admiral and Mrs. Trilley, Captain Milton, of the Navy, and Mrs. Milton; Major Stephenson, Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Brechemin.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

A long list of nominations for promotion and appointments in the Army made during the recess of Congress, and which we have heretofore published, were confirmed by the Senate on Nov. 23. These were Colonels J. A. Smith, Rawles, Groesbeck, Myrick, Rucker, Baldwin, Rogers, Hains, Page, Woodruff, Haskin, Miner, Sanno, Robe, Reilly, Atwood, F. G. Smith, Rodney, Wells, Cleary and Babcock, since retired to be brigadier generals.

In the staff departments the following nominations are confirmed:

Adjutant General's Department: Andrews, to be A.A.G. with rank of colonel.

Inspector General's Department: Knox and Mills to be inspectors general, with rank of colonel; Vroom and Burton to be inspectors general, with rank of brigadier general.

Judge Advocate General's Department: Crowder to be judge advocate, with rank of colonel, and Hull to be judge advocate with rank of lieutenant colonel; Bethel to be judge advocate with rank of major.

Quartermaster's Department: Hathaway and Jacobs to be assistant Q.M.G. with rank of colonel; Hyde and Ruhlen, to be deputy Q.M.G. with rank of lieutenant colonel; Carson and Palmer, to be Q.M. with rank of major. K. J. Hampton, late A.Q.M., U.S.V., to be Q.M., with rank of captain.

Medical Department: Harvey, to be assistant surgeon general, with rank of colonel; Torney, to be deputy surgeon general, with rank of lieutenant colonel; Lippitt, Ireland and Wells to be surgeons, with rank of major. All the appointments of assistant surgeons from civil life are confirmed.

Pay Department: Smith and Howell, to be paymasters, with rank of major.

Corps of Engineers: Heap and Jones, to be colonels; Ruffner and Sears, to be lieutenant colonels; Zinn and Langitt, to be majors; Ladue and Barden, to be captains, and Peek, Spalding and Dent, to be 1st lieutenants. In the Ordnance Department these promotions are confirmed: Kress, to be colonel; Smith and Blunt, to be lieutenant colonels; Bruff and Clark to be majors; and Rice and King, to be captains.

In the Signal Corps Lieutenants Clarke to Chandler are promoted captains.

The nominations of all the chaplains are confirmed. Cavalry arm: From Kerr to Hughes, to be colonels; Chase to Hein, to be lieutenant colonels; Hopkin to Hammond to be majors; Powers to Sirmeyer, to be captains, and Bailey to Phillips, to be 1st lieutenants.

Artillery Corps: Merrill to O'Hara, to be colonels; Richmond to Lomia, to be lieutenant colonels; Ludlow to Weaver, to be majors; Bishop to Goodfellow, to be captains; Lefort to Powers, to be 1st lieutenants.

Infantry arm: O'Connell to Haskell, to be colonels; Allen to Robertson, to be lieutenant colonels; Newton to Parke, Jr., to be majors; Cralle to Cavanaugh, to be captains; Leisenring to Pope, to be 1st lieutenants.

The nomination of all the cadets to be 2d lieutenants were confirmed, and also all nominations from the Army and civil life to be 2d lieutenants, whose names have appeared heretofore in the Army and Navy Journal.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Nov. 24, 1903.

Promotions in Judge Advocate General's Department. Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, judge advocate, to be judge advocate with the rank colonel, Nov. 22, 1903, vice Hunter, retired.

Major George M. Dunn, judge advocate, to be judge advocate with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Nov. 22, 1903, vice Dudley, promoted.

Appointment in Infantry arm.

Corpl. Manfred Lanza, 4th Battery, F.A., to be 2d lieutenant, to rank from Oct. 9, 1903.

Transfer in the Army.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, 10th Inf., from the Infantry arm to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Oct. 9.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Nov. 25.

Promotions in Infantry arm.

First Lieut. Henry S. Wygant, 3d Inf., to be captain, Oct. 9, 1903, vice Campbell, 2d Inf., retired.

First Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., to be captain, Oct. 10, 1903, vice Ord, 27th Inf., retired.

S.O. NOV. 25, W.D.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, 14th Cav.

Operation par. 21, orders of Nov. 20, relating to Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., suspended until March 1, 1904.

Capt. John M. Sigworth, paymaster, to Chicago, for duty.

The leave granted Major George E. Bushnell, surgeon, is extended twenty-three days.

Major William H. Hart, commissary, will report to the Commissary General for duty in his office.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Herman Hall, commissary, 21st Inf.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Infantry: First Lieut. George De G. Catlin, from Co. K to A; 1st Lieut. Phillip J. Lauber, from Co. A to K; 2d Lieut. Tallmadge H. Brereton, from Co. K to G; 2d Lieut. Clark Lynn, from Co. D to F.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg.

Leave for one month and twenty-three days is granted Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 25th Inf.

The following changes in stations of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Major William A. Glassford, to Denver for duty as signal officer; Capt. Edgar Russell is relieved from duty at Juneau, Alaska, and will take station at Seattle; Capt. Eugene O. Fechet, to San

Antonio, Texas, for duty as signal officer; Capt. Charles S. Wallace, to Omaha for duty as signal officer; 1st Lieut. James S. Butler, to Seattle Wash., and report on cable-ship Burnside, and to Philippine Islands; Capt. H. W. Stamford, Signal Corps, relieved from Fort Myer, and to San Francisco and report for transportation to Philippines.

G.O. 56, NOV. 24, 1903, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Revokes par. 2 of G.O. 114, Aug. 14, 1903, relative to arrangement for transportation of organized bodies of troops, companies, regiments or battalions.

II. Instructs commanding officers of all field batteries stationed in the United States to turn in to Frankford Arsenal all telescopic sights, models of 1893, and 1898-M, now in their possession to be immediately replaced by telescopic sights model 1896-A, improved.

G.O. 52, NOV. 17, 1903, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 15th Cavalry from the Division of the Philippines now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed, in compliance with G.O. No. 30, W.D., Oct. 8, 1903, to stations as follows:

Headquarters, band and 2d Squadron to Fort Myer, Va.; the lieutenant colonel, 1st and 3d Squadrons to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

One officer and twenty enlisted men, from the 1st and 3d Squadrons, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for orders to take charge of the horses of Troops L and M, 2d Cav., and conduct them to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The following named medical officers will report to the commanding officer of the regiment for duty en route, as follows:

First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., to accompany the 2d Squadron to Fort Myer, Va., and upon completion of this duty, comply with orders from the War Department.

Contract Surg. Edward T. Gibson and Ernest F. Slater to accompany the 1st and 3d Squadrons, respectively, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and upon the completion of this duty, Contract Surgeon Gibson will report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army for further orders, and Contract Surgeon Slater will avail himself of leave of absence granted him Aug. 6, 1903.

Sergt. William W. McFarland, H.C., is relieved from duty in the office of the supervising dental surgeon at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to the commanding officer, 15th Cav., in camp at the Presidio, for duty with the 1st Squadron of that regiment en route to Fort Ethan Allen, and upon completion of the duty, will comply with par. 9, S.O. No. 53, W.D., Oct. 23, 1903.

G.O. 50, NOV. 17, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

First Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., is announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., commanding the Department.

By command of Major General Bates:

E. J. McCLERNAND, Major, G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 51, NOV. 18, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Directs post recruiting service in this Department to be developed to reach surrounding cities and towns, not otherwise canvassed, with a view to securing the enlistment of men who may not be willing to present themselves at military posts. To this end an enlisted man will be sent to disseminate the usual information concerning the military service and the opportunity to enlist, with instructions to distribute recruiting circulars, posters, and hand bills. The itineraries for the enlisted man in advance, and the recruiting party following, will be so arranged as to accomplish the best results in securing recruits and at the same time conform to the oft-repeated injunction of the War Department for the exercise of economy in all branches of the Service.

G.O. 52, NOV. 20, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Companies C and L, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed by rail to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary station pending the arrival at the latter post of the squadron of the 11th Cavalry, permanently assigned thereto. They will time their departure from Fort Niobrara so as to arrive at Fort Des Moines on Dec. 1, 1903. After the arrival of the companies of the 25th Inf., the detachments of the 4th and 8th Cavalry now at Fort Des Moines will return by rail to their proper station, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

G.O. 53, NOV. 21, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

In compliance with the instructions of the President announced in G.O. No. 13, c.s., H.Q.A., A.G.O., the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri.

J. C. BATES, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 54, NOV. 21, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

I. In compliance with the instructions of the President announced in G.O. No. 13, c.s., H.Q.A., A.G.O., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

II. First Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., is announced as aide-de-camp, to date from July 26, 1903, since which date he has been performing the duties of aide-de-camp to the undersigned.

S. S. SUMNER, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 55, NOV. 21, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

I. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., having reported as required by par. 13, S.O. No. 71, c.s., W.D., is announced as Adjutant General of the Department.

II. Major Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., A.A.A.G., will perform the duties of Acting Adjutant General of the Department during the absence on leave of Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G.

By command of Major General Sumner:

E. J. McCLERNAND, Major, G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 49, NOV. 17, 1903, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Major Moses G. Zallinski, Q.M., U.S.A., having reported in compliance with paragraph 17, S.O. No. 167, c.s., H.Q.A., A.G.O., is assigned to duty at these headquarters and in this city under the provisions of said order.

By command of Major General Bates:

E. J. McCLERNAND, Major, G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 29, NOV. 14, 1903, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces a course of instruction in athletic exercises, prepared by a board of officers consisting of Capt. C. D. Roberts, 7th U.S. Inf., 1st Lieut. F. C. Doyle, Art. Corps, and 2d Lieut. J. C. Pegram, 1st Cav.

G.O. 31, NOV. 20, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Q.M., having reported at these headquarters in compliance with par. 19, S.O. No. 75, c.s., W.D., is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the Department, and will also assume charge, under the direction of the Quartermaster General of the Army, of construction work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary, of his temporary duty in charge of construction at that post.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

S. W. TAYLOR, Lieut. Col., A.A.G., A.G.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 54, SEPT. 23, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Before a G.C.M. convened at Manila, P.I., of which Major James H. Jackson, 11th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., was judge advocate,

was arraigned and tried: 1st Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf.

Charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specification alleged that Lieutenant Eskridge, being with his company on guard at the quartermaster's depot, and having been detailed as officer of the guard and, while on duty as such, having been told by Captain Ord that he would be allowed but one hour to get his dinner, and must return within that time, or words to that effect, did neglect his duty and remain absent from his company and guard from about 8:30 p.m., Sept. 3, 1903, until about 1:15 a.m., Sept. 4, 1903.

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded "Guilty."

Findings—"Guilty."

Sentence—"To be confined to the limits of his station for three months, to forfeit \$5 of his pay, and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

In the foregoing case, the sentence is approved and will be duly executed. It is to be hoped that the lesson of this conviction will not be lost upon Lieutenant Eskridge, and that in future he will conduct himself in such manner as to show that he appreciates the fact that he still holds a commission in the Army.

G.O. 65, SEPT. 30, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major Frank F. Eastman, commissary, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief commissary of the Department, relieving Lieut. Col. Henry H. Osgood, deputy commissary general.

G.O. 66, OCT. 3, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

A large number of irregularities are found in the proceedings of boards of survey forwarded to these headquarters, many of the records being so defective that they fail to fulfill their purpose. The attention of commanding officers is called to the fact that by their approval of proceedings they become responsible for them as being complete in form and detail as prescribed in Army Regulations, existing orders, and the Manual for Boards of Survey, as well as for the findings and recommendations therein.

The preparations of the proceedings of boards of survey should be familiar to all officers, and members of boards of survey will be held to a full responsibility for their actions in the performance of this duty.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

R. W. HOYT, Lieut. Col. of Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 67, OCT. 4, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., is detailed as acting chief quartermaster, Department of Luzon, relieving Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M.

G.O. 68, OCT. 5, 1903, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, 30th Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Malah Island, Laguna de Bay, and assume command of the Malah Island Military Prison and post, relieving Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf., who upon being relieved will proceed to Manila.

G.O. 53, OCT. 1, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Camp Hartshorne, Lagan, Samar, is announced as a sub-post of Camp Connel, Calbayog, Samar.

G.O. 56, OCT. 3, 1903, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Relieves Major George K. Hunter, 15th Cav., acting inspector general, from duty in this Department to take effect Oct. 4, 1903, and directs him to proceed to the United States on transport sailing about Oct. 13, 1903.

In relieving him, the Department commander takes pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the manner in which Major Hunter has performed the various, and often delicate, duties of his office.

GENERAL STAFF.

The following named officers of the General Staff will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., about Dec. 1, 1903, for the purpose of putting to a practical test, in conjunction with the Infantry board at that post, certain changes which have been tentatively introduced into the Infantry Drill Regulations, and upon the completion of this duty will return to this city: Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Smith, Major James A. Irons, Capt. Charles H. Muir, Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, (Nov. 2, W.D.). The assignment of Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, General Staff, to duty in Washington on Sept. 1, 1903, is announced. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Millard F. Waltz, A.A.G., is extended two months. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Robert K. Evans, A.A.G., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate, is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the Department of the Missouri, and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

The retirement from active service Nov. 22, 1903, of Col. Edward Hunter, judge advocate, by operation of law, is announced. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M., will be transferred by the first available transport leaving Manila to San Francisco, for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kalb, San Francisco, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him will be sent to Fort Davis, Alaska, for duty. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. David B. Case, commissary, to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as assistant in his office. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Capt. William L. Geary, commissary, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty as chief commissary, Department of the Visayas. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Knud Boberg, will proceed to Atimonan, Tayabas, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins. (Sept. 20, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George H. Harrell, to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (Oct. 3, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Patrick McDonald, to Davao, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Herman Coffman, who will proceed to Manila, for temporary duty. (Oct. 3, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William J. Tobin, from Legaspi, Albay, Luzon, to Manila, for duty. (Oct. 4, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Benedict Landau, to Iligan, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Henry Chapman, who will proceed to Manila. (Oct. 8, D.P.)

Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, U.S. Inf., commissary, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief commissary, Department of Mindanao. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Capt. Michael S. Murray, commissary, is detailed as Q.M. at Fort Grant, Ariz., relieving 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., who will join his troop at Fort Huachuca. (Nov. 16, D. Colo.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Mathew Demmer, Fort Casey, Washington, will proceed at once to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila, P.I., on the transport sailing about Nov. 30, 1903. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Arthur G. Wood, Fort Logan, Colo., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, in time to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 21,

1903, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Bader, who will proceed to San Francisco, for orders. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Henry C. Hensley, will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. William M. Cline, who will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. James P. Quinn. Sergeant Quinn will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles A. Moberg, who will report to the depot and purchasing commissary, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John C. Walser. Sergeant Walser when thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and avail himself of furlough for one month authorized. Upon expiration of furlough he will proceed to Manila on the first available transport to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Wesley Baughn, who will proceed to San Francisco, for orders. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. George F. Owens, to Buhl, Ambos Camarines, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Herbert McConathy, who will return to his proper station, Polangui, Albay. (Sept. 24, D.L.)

Leave for two months, on account of sickness, with permission to visit Japan is granted Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surgeon general, Fort Leavenworth, to take effect at a date in December, 1903, to be fixed by the commanding general, Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 8, D.M.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at the U. S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, vice Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, deputy surgeon general, relieved. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Par. 16, S.O. No. 82, Nov. 19, 1903, W.D., is so amended as to direct Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, deputy surgeon general, to report for transportation to Manila on the first available steamer of commercial line leaving San Francisco, Cal., on or after Dec. 1, 1903, there being no space now available on Government transport. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. John H. Hess, now on duty at West Point, N.Y., will proceed without delay to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Henry A. Webber, asst. surg., now at San Francisco, is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, asst. surg. Lieutenant Morse will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, to relieve 1st Lieut. William H. Brooks, asst. surg., who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., U.S. General Hospital, for duty. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, from temporary duty at Fort Lincoln, to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Nov. 14, D.D.)

Leave for six days is granted 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. George W. Jean, asst. surg., is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

So much of par. 16, S.O. 65, Oct. 30, 1903, W.D., as relates to Contract Surg. Alfred Richards, is revoked. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. Alfred Richards. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 20, 1903, is granted to 1st Lieut. William A. Powell, asst. surg. Army transport Thomas. (Nov. 17, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William M. Little, asst. surg., is assigned to temporary duty in San Francisco awaiting further orders from the War Department. (Nov. 13, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg., will report Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting further orders. (Nov. 13, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, asst. surg., from duty at Fort Miles, Cal., to San Francisco, Cal., and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco on Jan. 1, 1904, for duty. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph Waters is relieved from further duty at Fort McDowell, and will be sent to Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty until Dec. 1 next, when he will report for duty with troops on the transport sailing for Manila on that date. (Nov. 13, D. Cal.)

Sergt. John C. Twiss, H.C., Fort McIntosh, Texas, will be discharged from the Army, under the provisions of pars. 157 and 158 of the Regulations. (Nov. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Matthew Galvin, H.C., to duty at Cagayan, Mindanao. (Sept. 24, D.P.)

Sergt. Frederick J. Heazlit, H.C., from Iloilo, Panay, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Sept. 29, D.V.)

Sergt. Charles G. Vandever, H.C., to duty at Cebu, Cebu. (Sept. 30, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Theodore Schumann, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Gustav Knapp, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, and report to the C.O., company of instruction No. 2, H.C., who will send him to Manila at the first opportunity. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, H.C., now at No. 509 Ninth avenue, New York city, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, will report to the C.O., 2d Cav., New York city, not later than Dec. 15, 1903, for duty with that regiment aboard the Army transport Kilpatrick en route to Manila. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William B. Schofield, paymaster, to duty with station in Manila. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Capt. Charles W. Fenton, U.S. Cav., paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster of the Department for duty. (Sept. 30, D. Luzon.)

Capt. James W. Dawes, paymaster, to duty in Iloilo, P.I. (Sept. 30, D.V.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1903, is granted Capt. James W. McAndrew, paymaster (Nov. 21, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Chicago, and report in person to Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., commanding the Departments of the Missouri and the Lakes, for duty, with a view to his appointment as aide-de-camp. (Nov. 10, D.M.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The headquarters and records of Co. C, Signal Corps, are transferred from the Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va., to Fort McDowell, Cal. The men comprising the Signal Corps detachment at Fort McDowell will be assigned to duty with Company C. (Nov. 2, Sig. Office.)

First Lieut. Alvin C. Voris, Signal Corps, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for surgical treatment. (Nov. 30, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, jr., Signal Corps, is extended four months. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav.,

Fort Leavenworth, is extended seven days. (Nov. 2, D.M.)

Second Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav., was on Nov. 15 assigned to Troop G, of that regiment.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., from Fort Logan, to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and assume command of that post, during the temporary absence on leave of Capt. James S. Parker, 10th Cav. (Nov. 18, D. Colo.)

Chaplain James A. Dalton, 5th Cav., will join his regiment at Fort Logan, Colorado. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted Chaplain James A. Dalton, 5th Cav. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Prince A. Oliver, 5th Cav. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Major George K. Hunter, 6th Cav., is assigned to Fort Meade, S.D., for station. (Nov. 16, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

The leave granted Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., is extended ten days. (Nov. 24, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., by the C.O., Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., Nov. 15, is extended ten days. (Nov. 24, D.E.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Department of California. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect at once, is granted Capt. James S. Parker, 10th Cav., Fort Mackenzie. (Nov. 14, D. Colo.)

So much of par. 2, S.O. 54, Oct. 11, 1903, W.D., as directs Major Robert D. Read, jr., 10th Cav., to join his regiment is amended so as to direct Major Read to report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for station in that Department, and upon expiration of his present leave to join the station. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., having arrived on the transport Thomas, will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 11th Cav., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Manila for duty as quartermaster of the transport Ingalls. (Oct. 1, D.P.)

Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., Al-de-Camp, will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., and to such points in the Hawaiian Islands to make the annual inspection. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 14, D. Cal.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. W. H. Bell, jr., 12th Cav., to take effect Nov. 18. (Nov. 17, D.T.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major Thaddeus W. Jones, 13th Cav., will report to the commanding general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila, for duty as acting inspector general, 1st Brigade and Post of Manila. (Oct. 5, D.P.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Major Francis H. Hardie, 14th Cav., to Iloilo, Panay, reporting, in person, upon arrival, to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty as acting inspector general of that Department. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Second Lieut. George M. Russell, 14th Cav., to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty with his troop. (Oct. 6, D.P.)

First Lieut. Richard M. Thomas, 14th Cav., to Jolo, Jolo, for duty with his troop. (Oct. 6, D.P.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., Fort Sheridan. (Nov. 13, D.L.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, A.C., to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1903. (Nov. 11, D.T.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, A.C. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Ellicott, A.C. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Garrison Ball, A.C. (Nov. 24, D.E.)

Capt. P. C. Hains, jr., Art. Corps, commanding Art. District of New Orleans, will proceed from Jackson Barracks, to Fort St. Philip, La., and return, on official business relating to the use of certain guns at the latter post for artillery target practice. (Nov. 25, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Nov. 25, is granted Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (Nov. 11, D.L.)

The leave granted Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, 1st Inf., is extended ten days. (Nov. 12, D.L.)

Leave for fifteen days, for the purpose of hunting, is granted Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (Nov. 13, D.L.)

Leave for twenty days, for the purpose of hunting, is granted 1st Lieut. George C. Lewis, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (Nov. 13, D.L.)

First Lieut. David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf., is transferred from Co. K to Co. D of that regiment, and will proceed to join the latter company. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf., is assigned to Co. K of that regiment. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

G.O. 118, Nov. 3, 2d Infantry.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 3, 1903.

1. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the 2d Infantry.

F. W. MANSFIELD, Colonel, 2d Inf.

First Lieut. William R. Standiford, Battalion Adjutant, 2d Inf., was on Nov. 18 relieved as acting adjutant of the regiment, and 1st Lieut. William R. Standiford, Battalion Adjutant, 2d Inf., detailed as assistant to the regimental adjutant.

First Lieut. H. C. Price, Battalion Adjutant, 5th Inf., having served as battalion adjutant for two years, was on Nov. 22 relieved. 1st Lieut. H. C. Price, 5th Inf., will remain unassigned until further orders.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. L. HASKELL.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin, 3d Inf. (Nov. 7, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Edmund B. Iglehart, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Nov. 17, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Nov. 14, D.L.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Col. P. Henry Ray, 4th Inf., will proceed to Legaspi, Albay, and assume command of his regiment. (Sept. 30, D. Luzon.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

So much of par. 4, S.O. 53, Oct. 16, W.D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Henry A. Hannigan, 5th Inf., from duty in the Department of California and directs him to proceed to join his company, is amended so as to relieve him

from duty in that Department May 1, 1904, when he will proceed to join his company. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 12, D.M.)

First Lieut. Ernest H. Agnew, 6th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley, in connection with the maneuvers recently held at that post, and will return to his proper station, Fort Leavenworth. (Nov. 10, D.M.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Capt. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Leave for 14 days, to take effect about Dec. 18, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Meador, 9th Inf. (Nov. 25, D.E.)

Leave for 27 days, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted Capt. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf. (Nov. 25, D.E.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1903, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Nowlen, 11th Inf., Fort Brown. (Nov. 12, D.L.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Elverson E. Fuller, 12th Inf. (Nov. 7, D.T.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Rhea Jackson, 12th Inf., Fort Douglas. (Nov. 14, D. Colo.)

Major Francis P. Fremont, 12th Inf., assigned to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for station. (Nov. 17, D. Colo.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his being discharged from the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, is granted Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

First Lieut. William G. Doan, 16th Inf., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as acting judge advocate. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. E. W. Tanner, 17th Inf., to Jolo, Island of Jolo, to join his company, L. (Sept. 28, D.V.)

Second Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 17th Inf., to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (Sept. 30, D.P.)

Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., having arrived on the transport Thomas, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

First Lieut. Charles S. Frank, 17th Inf., having arrived on the transport Thomas, to Zamboanga, Mindanao. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Grayson M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf., will proceed on the transport to sail from New York city on or about Dec. 15, 1903, to join his company in the Philippines. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Danforth, 17th Inf., now in San Francisco, en route to Manila, will report for transportation to Manila on the first available steamer of commercial line leaving San Francisco, on or after Dec. 1, 1903. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Grayson M. P. Murphy, 17th Inf., having completed the duty assigned him by the Chief of Staff, will revert to status of leave and will proceed on the transport to sail from New York city on or about Dec. 15, 1903, to join his company in the Philippines. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

First Lieut. Solomon B. West, 18th Inf., to Iloilo, Panay, reporting in person for duty. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

The leave for twenty days granted 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Reacham, jr., 20th Inf., is extended four days. (Nov. 11, D.L.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry M. Bankhead, 20th Inf., is still further extended two months. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th Inf., Fort Assiniboine. (Nov. 12, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. JAMES.

Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 25th Inf., to station at Fort Reno, O.T., instead of Fort Niobrara, Neb. (Nov. 10, D.M.)

First Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., to Batangas, Batangas, for duty. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1903, is granted Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, 25th Inf. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph W. Glidden, 25th Inf., from duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as acting judge advocate. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Fleischhauer, 26th Inf. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Thomas W. Griffith, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Nov. 10, D.L.)

Capt. John W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., is assigned to duty and station at Fort Sheridan, Ill., pending the arrival of his regiment in this Department. (Nov. 9, D.L.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

First Lieuts. George E. Kumpke and Gideon H. Williams, 28th Inf., to Iligan, Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. William L. Fitcher, 28th Inf., is further extended one month. (Nov. 24, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Chaplain Paul T. Brockman, 29th Inf., to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Oct. 2, D.P.)

Major E. P. Pendleton, 29th Inf., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Oct. 4, D.V.)

First Lieut. Paul C. Galleher, 29th Inf., returned to duty from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Oct. 7, D.P.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., recruiting officer. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 26. Detail: Col. Charles Morris, A.C.; Col. Charles H. Noble, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edward B. Pratt, 15th Inf.; Major William Lassiter, 15th Inf.; Major Albert Todd, A.C.; Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, A.C.; Capt. Louis R. Burgess, A.C.; Capt. G. Maury Cralle, 10th Inf.; Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav., judge advocate. (Oct. 19, D. Cal.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of: Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, A.C.; 3d Lieut. John C. Fugram, 1st Cav., is appointed to meet at these headquarters Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1903, for the purpose of devising a systematic course of instruction in athletic and gymnastic exercises, together with a scheme for promoting interest in the same by competitive contests to be held at certain times throughout the year at each

post and terminating with an annual department contest. (Nov. 7, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of: Col. Martin B. Hughes, 1st Cav.; Capt. De Rosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav.; Capt. Elmer Lindsey, 1st Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 16, 1903, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Ernest Hess, Troop L, 1st Cav., for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant. (Nov. 11, D.T.)

A board is convened to meet at the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, at such times as may be necessary, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon such electrical devices as may be submitted to it. Detail for the board: Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Capt. Edward B. Ives, Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps. (Oct. 16, Sig. Office.)

A board of officers to consist of: Major Eli D. Hoyt, A.C.; Capt. John E. McMahon, A.C.; Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C.; Capt. William Lassiter, A.C., is appointed to meet in Washington, Dec. 1, 1903, for the preparation of the Drill Regulations, Field Artillery, for the rapid fire field gun recently adopted. (Nov. 23, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., on Nov. 24, 1903, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Joseph Moret, Troop G, 2d Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail for the board: Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav.; Capt. Charles P. Sumner, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 15th Cav., commissary. (Nov. 21, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of: Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 13th Inf.; Capt. James R. Lindsay, Q.M., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, Battalion Q.M. and commissary, 13th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort McDowell, Nov. 19, to examine into the qualification of Fred Bell, sergeant of Infantry, U.S.A., recruiting station, San Francisco. (Nov. 16, D. Cal.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Major Harry G. Cavanaugh, is relieved from duty at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., to take effect April 12, 1904. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

Col. Henry Jackson, retired, will report in person to the Governor of Missouri at Jefferson City, Mo., for duty with the organized militia of that State for a period of four years unless sooner relieved. (Nov. 20, W.D.)

Major Henry G. Cavanaugh, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., to take effect April 14, 1904. (Nov. 21, W.D.)

So much of par. 14, S.O. 59, Oct. 23, 1903, W.D., as directs the following named officers to report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, in due time to enable them to obtain transportation to Manila on the transport to sail on or about Dec. 1, 1903, is amended so as to direct them to report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to Manila on the first available steamer of commercial line leaving San Francisco, on or after Dec. 1, 1903, there being no space available on Government transport: 2d Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Augustine A. Hoffmann, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward E. McCammon, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Philip Remington, 2d Inf. Nov. 20, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull, Fort Rosecrans. (Nov. 12, D. Cal.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 21.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 21 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York Oct. 26. To sail for Manila via Suez Canal about Dec. 15 with a portion of 2d Cavalry.

LISCUM—At Manila permanently.

LOGAN—Arrived in San Francisco Nov. 15. To sail for Manila Dec. 1 with 20th Infantry.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 31 for Manila with 2d Infantry.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila Nov. 14 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at New York Nov. 21.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 11.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE.

In order that the officers of the student class may obtain necessary mounts for mounted duty in Tactical Department in pursuance of college instruction, as well as for recreation, the class is assigned to troops of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cavalry, as follows:

To Troop E: Babcock, 1st lieut., 3d Cav.; Bamberger, 2d lieut., 7th Cav.; Boniface, 1st lieut., 4th Cav.; Brambila, 1st lieut., 14th Inf.; Buchan, 1st lieut., 3d Cav.; Calvert, 1st lieut., 24th Inf.; Carson, 1st lieut., 8th Cav.; Castle, 1st lieut., 16th Inf.; Chapman, 1st lieut., 1st Cav.; Clark, 1st lieut., 13th Inf.; Coleman, 1st lieut., 13th Inf.; Comp. Leonard H., 2d lieut., 15th Inf.; Cooke, Eleutherus H., 1st lieut., 10th Inf.; Coppock, 2d lieut., 3d Cav.; Craig, Malin, 1st lieut., 5th Cav.; Craig, John M., 2d lieut., 12th Inf.; Croft, 1st lieut., 19th Inf.; Cunningham, 2d lieut., 8th Cav.; Dean, 1st lieut., 15th Cav.; Dolph, 1st lieut., 26th Inf.; Dorcy, 1st lieut., 4th Cav.

To Troop F: Elmore, 1st lieut., 6th Inf.; Erickson, 1st lieut., 7th Inf.; Fehet, 1st lieut., 9th Cav.; Fonda, 1st lieut., 10th Cav.; Ford, 1st lieut., 25th Inf.; Fravel, 2d lieut., 24th Inf.; Freeman, 1st lieut., 21st Inf.; Gibson, Easton R., 1st lieut., 9th Inf.; Gibson, William R., 1st lieut., 3d Inf.; Gordon, 1st lieut., 6th Inf.; Gunster, 2d lieut., 7th Inf.; Halpin, 1st lieut., 8th Inf.; Harvey, 1st lieut., 16th Inf.; Haskell, 2d lieut., 9th Cav.; Hegeman, 1st lieut., 19th Inf.; Hickman, 1st lieut., 1st Cav.; Holden, 1st lieut., 10th Inf.; Hughes, 1st lieut., 13th Inf.; Hunt, 1st lieut., 10th Cav.; James, 1st lieut., 8th Inf.; Johnson, 1st lieut., 2d Cav.; Keyes, 2d lieut., 6th Cav.

To Troop G: Kinney, 1st lieut., 9th Inf.; Knight, 1st lieut., 1st Inf.; Lawrence, 2d lieut., 20th Inf.; Leonard, 2d lieut., 20th Inf.; McCaskey, Douglas, 1st lieut., 4th Cav.; McCaskey, Walter B., 1st lieut., 21st Inf.; McKain, 1st lieut., 16th Inf.; McNab, 1st lieut., 25th Inf.; Martin, captain, 18th Inf.; Massee, 2d lieut., 7th Inf.; Mears, 2d lieut., 5th Cav.; McGill, 2d lieut., 8th Cav.; Morgan, 2d lieut., 7th Inf.; Naylor, captain, 11th Inf.; O'Connor, 2d lieut., 10th Cav.; Oury, captain, 24th Inf.; Parker, Allen, 1st lieut., 26th Inf.; Parker, Henry W., 1st lieut., 2d Cav.; Parrott, 1st lieut., 22d Inf.; Parsons, 1st lieut., 20th Inf.; Partello, 1st lieut., 5th Inf.; Peck, 1st lieut., 24th Inf.; Place, 2d lieut., 6th Cav.

To Troop H: Powers, 1st lieut., 21st Inf.; Reaney, 1st lieut., 2d Cav.; Reed, 1st lieut., 1st Inf.; Rodney, 1st lieut., 5th Cav.; Ross, captain, 7th Inf.; Simonds, 1st lieut., 22d Inf.; Sheldon, 1st lieut., 22d Inf.; Smith, Khwin T., 1st lieut., 6th Inf.; Smith, Selwyn D., 2d lieut., 1st Cav.; Stahl, 2d lieut., 6th Inf.; Sturges, 1st lieut., 5th Cav.; Supplee, 2d lieut., 19th Inf.; Tatum, 2d lieut., 7th Cav.; Thorne, 1st lieut., 12th Inf.; Toffey, 1st lieut., 4th Inf.; Turner, 1st lieut., 10th Inf.; Walton, captain, 6th Inf.; Ward, 1st lieut., 15th Inf.; Wiczorek, 2d lieut., 2d Inf.; Wiegand, 1st lieut., 25th Inf.; Winterburn, 1st lieut., 9th Cav.; Wykant, Henry S., 1st lieut., 3d Inf.

For lessons in equitation in the riding hall, mounts and attendants will be furnished by one troop for periods of one season at a time, the troop to be designated by the squadron commander.

The following named officers will, in addition to their other duties, perform the duty of assistant instructors, Department of Hygiene, at this College and will report to the commandant for instructions: Capt. Paul F.

Straub, Capt. John H. Stone, Capt. David Baker, 1st Lieut. James F. Edwards, assistant surgeons. (Nov. 18, Staff College.)

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 21, 1903.

The distilling ship Iris, which arrived here on Nov. 13, from Honolulu, brought to this yard the body of the late Paym. Stewart Rhodes, the news of whose death at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Honolulu, as the result of an operation for appendicitis, was conveyed to his mother some three weeks ago through a cablegram received by Comdr. Franklin J. Drake, at whose home here she had been a guest for some time. Upon the Iris reaching the yard the body was taken to the hospital building and there lay in state until the afternoon of Sunday, the 15th, when at three o'clock it was taken down to the U.S. tug Unadilla, a full company of Marines and the Mare Island Station band acting as escort. Aboard the tug the brief and impressive services, at which were present most of the officers and ladies of this yard, were held at half past three, Chaplain A. A. McAlister officiating. At the close of the prayers taps were played, and immediately thereafter the Unadilla, with her colors at half-mast, steamed slowly and silently off for San Francisco. Upon reaching that city the remains were taken to the Presidio, where they were placed in a vault. They will be shipped later to Cleveland, Ohio, where the interment will be made. Paymaster Rhodes was connected with the Hannas, of Ohio, his mother being a member of that well known family.

Col. F. C. Pope, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Pope arrived here at noon on Monday, Nov. 16, and were entertained at luncheon at the home of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla. The following day Colonel Pope assumed command of the Marine Barracks—a command made vacant by the retirement of General Meade. Some six or seven years ago Colonel Pope was on duty at this yard, and during their residence here he and his wife were very popular, so that their return has been looked forward to with much pleasure.

Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla left on Monday, Nov. 16, for a brief visit to Santa Monica. The Misses Miller, daughters of Rear Admiral Miller, are up from San Francisco on a visit to some of their old friends here. Miss Jessie Miller is staying with Mrs. Cutts, while Miss Ann Miller is a guest at the home of Mrs. B. F. Tilley. Mrs. W. W. Kimball, who has been visiting at Coronado for a short time, has left for the East, where she expects to be joined by Commander Kimball when the Alert goes out of commission. Miss Katherine Glass, daughter of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, will leave shortly for a trip to the Philippines. Chaplain J. K. Lewis, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Lewis, who had been the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore for a few days, left on Wednesday the 18th, for San Francisco. Chaplain and Mrs. Lewis contemplate leaving shortly for Santa Barbara, where they will make their home for a time.

The regular fortnightly hop, which would have been held on last Wednesday evening, has been postponed until the eve of Thanksgiving.

Owing to the storm of last week the work on the U.S. S. Solace was delayed a little so that she was not taken out of the dock until Tuesday. Since then coaling is going on as rapidly as possible, as she is scheduled to sail for Manila on Dec. 1, when she will take a draft of fifty men for the U.S.S. Wilmington on the Asiatic Station and six for the station ship Supply at Guam. In addition to her usual cargo she will carry a large quantity of ammunition for the different ships on the Asiatic Station.

A large shipment of stores for the various ships of the Pacific Squadron, now at Panama, was made from this yard, on a rush order on Thursday. The stores were taken to San Francisco and forwarded to their destination by the Panama steamer, which sailed the following day.

Mrs. Peoples, who has been on the Asiatic Station since April, 1901, with her husband, Asst. Paym. C. J. Peoples, arrived in Vallejo Thursday evening on a visit to her relatives, Mrs. Arthur McArthur, Miss Stella McCalla and Miss Lily McCalla went to San Francisco on Wednesday, Nov. 18, to attend a tea given by Miss Gertrude Eells. Mrs. W. G. Miller is up from San Francisco spending a few days at the home of her father, Admiral Bowman H. McCalla. Miss Frances Moore has gone to the San Francisco Naval Training Station for a brief visit. While there Miss Moore will be the guest of Commander and Mrs. Hughes.

Mrs. W. A. Kirkland, widow of Rear Admiral Kirkland, has arrived from Newport and will spend the winter in California, the guest of Mrs. W. H. Whiting at the San Francisco Naval Training Station. Mrs. Kirkland was accompanied from the East by her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Noel, who are on their way to the Orient, whither Commander Noel has been ordered for duty.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 22, 1903.

On Monday evening, Nov. 16, the Misses Brown entertained some young people at a candy pull in honor of Mr. Percy Shockley, who left for his home, Kansas City, this morning. Those present were Miss Knapp, Miss Strong, Lieutenants Green, Hay, Greer, Dr. Shockley and Mr. Shockley.

On Wednesday the regular weekly hop was held. Mr. Stuart MacDonald, of Louisville, Ky., was the guest of Lieut. Alfred Brandt over Wednesday.

Friday, Miss Katherine Lennihan entertained about thirty friends, from 7 to 9, in honor of her eighth birthday. Mrs. Cronin, Miss Brown, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Knapp and Miss Strong assisted Mrs. Lennihan in entertaining her small guests.

Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. Ira C. Brown entertained at a watch lunch party as a farewell to Mr. Percy Shockley and Dr. M. A. W. Shockley, who goes on leave very soon. In a "Memory" game Mrs. Lennihan received the ladies' prize and Captain Shattuck the gentlemen's. Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Edwin Campbell were out from town.

Companies C and L leave shortly for Des Moines to do garrison duty until the arrival of the 11th Cavalry, which is now in the Philippines. Captains Leitch and Bush, Lieutenants Chapman and Hay go with the companies.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 26, 1903.

Football this week has been confined to practice between the first and second teams. Arrangements have been completed for the trip to Philadelphia November 28. Parlor cars will be attached to the 7.47 a. m. West Shore train on Friday, Nov. 27, and run as a special from Jersey City to Philadelphia. The team will return on Sunday, reaching the West Shore station at 3.21 p. m. A special train of ten Pennsylvania railroad coaches and one combination car will take the cadet corps, the band and the tactical officers, leaving at 7.30 a. m. on Saturday, due at Franklin Field at 11.23 a. m. This train will start on the return trip 15 minutes after the game is over. Box lunches will be supplied to the cadets on this trip.

A second section of ten coaches for officers and residents of this vicinity will leave at 8 a. m., running direct

to Franklin Field, arriving about noon. This special will leave 30 minutes after the close of the game and run direct to West Point. Two dining cars will be attached to this train at Philadelphia, and dinner will be served at \$1.00 per head. The best wishes of all go with the team of 1903.

The members of the First class attended the horse show in Madison Square Garden, New York city, on Saturday, Nov. 21, leaving at 1.15 p. m., and returning at midnight.

Before a large audience in Cullum Hall Mr. W. W. Ellsworth delivered a very interesting lecture on "Arnold and Andre." A stereopticon was used in the illustrations added much to the interest. The tablet which occupies a position on the west wall of the cadet chapel and which bears simply the title and date of birth of Arnold was reproduced among other views.

The Thanksgiving eve hop was held in Cullum Hall and the Thanksgiving day services held in the cadet chapel at 9 a. m.

The portraits of the professors of the Military Academy have been hung in the library. Among the number are excellent likenesses of Professors Mansfield, Barron, Davies, Weit, Mahan, Church, Bartlett, Agnel, Kendrick and Michie. These all hang on the east directly below the gallery. On the west are portraits of Professors Wheeler, Bass, Postlethwaite, Mercur, Andrews and Wood.

The Ladies Reading Club met last week at Mrs. Frank's. Subject of paper, "Sophocles and Euripides." Major J. E. Bellinger made a brief visit to the post last week.

The War Department has sent to Cullum Hall the flag carried through the Civil War by the 1st New York Fire Zouaves, and the emblem which the gallant Colonel Ellsworth replaced on the staff of the Mansion House at Alexandria, Va., when he removed the Confederate flag, for which act he was killed by the hotel proprietors.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 19, 1903.

Afternoon card parties are very much in favor here, a number of them having been given this fall. Among the latest and pleasantest was one given by Mrs. George B. Davis on Wednesday to twelve of the ladies of the garrison in honor of Mrs. Dwight E. Holley who has just returned from the Philippines on the transport Thomas. Other guests were Mrs. J. B. Goe, Mrs. Joseph F. Huston, Mrs. H. Thompson, Mrs. D. B. Gallard, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. E. S. Walton, Mrs. A. B. Johnson, Mrs. W. P. Screws, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. R. H. Fenner, Mrs. J. J. Miller and Miss Thorrington. The two prizes, a pretty bon bon dish and a book, were won by Mrs. Screws and Miss Thorrington.

Col. and Mrs. E. T. C. Richmond entertained at dinner on Sunday, their guests being Major and Mrs. A. B. Dyer and Col. and Mrs. Forrest H. Hathaway.

Lieut. and Mrs. William M. Goodale left to-day for Fort McDowell, Cal., Lieutenant Goodale having been relieved from duty here as assistant signal officer. Lieut. E. Engel has applied to be transferred from the 19th Infantry to some branch of the Cavalry service.

Mrs. Dwight E. Holley, wife of Captain Holley, 4th Inf., and her daughter, are the guests of Major and Mrs. George B. Davis. Mrs. Holley will remain at Vancouver Barracks for two weeks, when she will leave for Plattsburg Barracks, where Captain Holley will be stationed on recruiting service. Mr. Thompson and Mr. E. Thompson, sons of Col. and Mrs. Richard S. Thompson, are visiting their parents at Vancouver Barracks. Mrs. Alexander B. Dyer left Wednesday afternoon for her brother's home in the San Joaquin valley, California, where she expects to remain for the next six weeks or two months. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and Major and Mrs. Ebert were entertained at dinner on Friday last by Col. and Mrs. E. T. C. Richmond.

The field sports for the enlisted men are to be held on Nov. 25, and the competitive rifle practice on Nov. 28. Major James B. Goe will be in charge of the affair.

A lot of curios, among which was a complete dog sled outfit such as is used by the Eskimos in Alaska, has been sent from this Department to the St. Louis exhibition.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Nov. 19, 1903.

The post hop room on Nov. 13 was the scene of a brilliant gathering, the occasion being a cotillion given by the unmarried officers of the garrison. Almost the entire post was present, and many guests from Great Falls and Fort Benton. The hall was very artistically decorated with many greens, heightened by the contrast of brilliant bunting and sabers and guns. A delicious menu was served promptly at 12 o'clock, and the table beautifully set, called forth exclamations of approval from all. After the supper the German was danced which was charmingly led by Mr. Sterling. The favors were particularly well chosen and pretty.

Captain and Mrs. Munro were host and hostess at a very delightful dinner Nov. 12. Everything was dainty and billiard playing are very popular among the being Colonel and Mrs. Beck, Major Dodd and Mr. Parker.

Colonel and Mrs. Beck entertained Nov. 15 at another of their charming little dinners. The guests were Captain and Mrs. Frisell, Miss Whiteclaw, Mr. Cowen and Mr. Rutherford.

Captain and Mrs. Rice gave a dinner on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17. Those present were Colonel and Mrs. Dorst, Colonel and Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Sel Smith and Major Dodd.

Wednesday afternoon, November 11, found the members of the Ladies' Card club assembled in Mrs. Beck's attractive rooms, where "sixty-three" was played with zest and pleasure. Mrs. De Loffre was fortunate in winning prize No. 1. Five ladies cut for the second prize. Mrs. Baldwin being the winner, while Mrs. MacDonald won the booby.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 23, 1903.

Lieut. Deane Archer registered at the Menger in San Antonio, and was a caller at Department Headquarters before leaving for Fort McIntosh, his station.

Six enlisted men were discharged on Saturday and five on Sunday; many more are to be discharged and it is said they will not re-enlist in San Antonio. The yellow fever and close confinement at the post have been too much for them.

Gen. F. D. Grant and Capt. C. D. Roberts left the post on an inspecting tour. Captain Roberts will visit his parents at El Paso.

Among the recent arrivals at the post are Lieut. F. W. Benteen and family, and Major Joseph A. Gaston from Fort Clark.

On Oct. 21 the quarantine was lifted, both in San Antonio and at the posts. The front gates have been opened and the deserted city is visited once more.

Wednesday night was ladies' night at the club. Dance and delicious and pronounced so by the guests, those young people on that night.

Most of the officers of the 1st Cavalry have gone to Leon Springs for target practice (a tour of two months), and are much missed.

A dance was given by the enlisted men Thursday night. The detachment of the 26th Infantry at Leon Springs arrived to-day.

The men of the Light Batteries stationed at the post amuse themselves with a "talking machine," presented by Captain Ernest Hinds, Art. Corps.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

HOW TO INCREASE NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

When the Panama revolution broke out the Navy was in a sad state of unpreparedness. Practically all of the ships were laid up in navy yards. At the time there was not a battleship on either coast available for duty there. Finally, when the necessity for a battleship at Colon became evident a consultation took place at the Navy Department with the result that it was decided to dispatch to the Isthmus the battleship Maine, which was at that time and is now a crippled ship. Although her maximum speed under ordinary conditions is eighteen knots, she could make on her way to the Isthmus only twelve knots. The Maine, however, is a new ship and has not "found herself," and she recently suffered an accident in the breaking of four of her engine Ys, the supporters of the engines. Now that the Maine is in Isthmian waters it will probably be necessary for her to return home before the winter maneuvers to have this damage repaired. Last spring when it was suddenly decided to send a battleship to Kiel there was none available. They were all in the navy yards recuperating from the winter maneuvers. In order to get the Kearsarge ready it was necessary to work on her days and nights and Sundays; the repairs were hurried through and the Kearsarge started across at full speed.

These are two instances in the past eight months where an emergency has found the Navy in an embarrassing state of unpreparedness. This is the result of subjecting so many of our vessels to high pressure during the naval maneuvers, and then overcrowding the navy yards to get them into condition again. With the departure of the ships from the navy yards the last of this month, the organization of the yards will be seriously disrupted. At the New York Navy Yard many of the most efficient workmen will have to be turned out just at the season when they most need work. Next year these men will have found employment elsewhere, and when the ships come home for repairs it will be necessary to employ a lot of raw men. It is not generally known that the only reason for ordering the Chicago to Boston for extensive repairs from New York, where she had already gone out of commission and where her stores had been unloaded, was that the shops of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Boston would otherwise have had to close down for lack of work.

Aside from this the additional expense of all this overtime work necessitated by hurrying all the ships to the yards at one time, expediting the repairs on them and rushing them out to re-engage in maneuvers, would make an unpleasant impression if aggregated and submitted to Congress.

And last, and most important of all, is the fact that within the past two months several of the commanders of battleships on the home stations have reported to the Navy Department that if the present elaborate scale of maneuvers is continued the life of the boilers of these vessels will be reduced to five years. It is furthermore stated that the boilers in the Kearsarge, if used at the present rate, will have to be replaced within eighteen months. These are the facts as presented by the men who command afloat, and to whose keeping are entrusted these vessels. We do not underestimate the value of maneuvers as a preparation for war, but they should be so conducted as to avoid this crippling of our Navy, which must be at all times in readiness for action. Instead of crippling the fleet for nearly half the year, disorganizing the navy yards and wearing out unnecessarily the boilers and the ships themselves, it is desirable that the maneuvers be planned on a scale more in unison with the present capacity of the fleet; that as certain vessels leave the yards, repaired and ready to join the fleet, others should be laid up for repairs. If such a policy had been followed we should not have to depend on crippled ships when we need them for prompt action, or to demoralize our navy yards by over working them during a portion of the year and leaving them nearly idle at other times. We have presented the evil; we leave them responsible for the present conditions to suggest a remedy.

THE CANTEEN QUESTION.

The general interest in the question of restoring to the Army the authority it formerly had over the conduct of the post exchange or canteen is indicated by the attention given to the subject by the North American Review, one of the ablest exponents of public opinion in this country. In its number for January 1903, the Review had an article by Major Louis Livingston Seaman, late surgeon, U.S.V., showing that the Army canteen should be restored. In this paper Dr. Seaman says: "It is illogical and unrighteous to give to the Army post exchange the name of the canteen. Some diabolical malaprop must have first linked these terms in unequal fellowship. Had the canteen been called the soldiers' club, or post exchange, from the beginning, it never would have been abolished by Act of Congress. To thrust it into contempt and ignominy by calling it a canteen is as unfair as it would be to call the University Club a groggery or a dram shop." * * * The Post Exchange as it existed in 1900 was the most rational compromise that the ripe experience of the ablest officers of the Army could devise—it was not abused in the camps; it had been the soldier's friend, often saving him from disgrace and disease worse than death. In abolishing it, one might say that Congress in 'killing a mouse, resurrected a monster;' and when considering its restoration, as Congress must, it will do well to remember that the result of its action has not promoted temperance." Dr. Seaman further said: "Among the military surgeons who served with the troops in the field and cared for them in the hospital wards, and who are therefore best qualified to render an unbiased judgment, there is but one opinion."

If any proof of this statement were needed it would be found in the unanimous approval by the members of the American Public Health Association, which met in Washington, D.C., October 29, 1903, of the report presented by George M. Koeber, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Medical Department, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., on behalf of the committee to whom the subject had been referred. The report is as follows:

In order to appreciate the object of this report it should be stated that the so-called canteen system was introduced as a temperance measure at Vancouver Barracks in 1880, but was not officially recognized until Feb. 1, 1889, as shown by the following extracts from General Orders No. 10, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O.:

"1st. Canteens may be established at military posts where there are no post traders for supplying the troops at moderate prices with such articles as may be deemed necessary for their use, entertainment and comfort; also for affording them the requisite facilities for gymnastic exercises, billiards and other proper games. The commanding officer may set apart for the purpose of the canteen any suitable rooms that can be spared, such rooms, whenever practicable, to be in the same building with the library or reading rooms.

"2d. The sale or use of ardent spirits in canteens is strictly prohibited, but the commanding officer is authorized to permit light wines and beer to be sold therein by the drink on week days, and in a room used for no other purpose whenever he is satisfied that the giving to the men the opportunity of obtaining such beverages within the post limits has the effect of preventing them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them. The practice of what is known as 'treating' should be discouraged under all circumstances.

"3d. Gambling or playing any game for money or other thing of value is forbidden."

Subsequent order, dated May 13, 1890, provides that:

"The practice of what is known as 'treating' must not be permitted."

After the abolition of post traders these canteens became also the co-operative store and supplied the officers and men with the necessities and luxuries which the Government does not provide, such as "delicatessen," cigars, tobacco and general merchandise, articles of clothing, stationery, etc., and as such, exercised a very important function.

The establishment of the canteen system in the light of the evidence which will be presented hereafter, proved to be the most efficient prophylactic measure for the suppression or diminution of vice and drunkenness among troops, and its abolition by an act of Congress, approved Feb. 2, 1901, on purely sentimental grounds, must be deeply deplored by all interested in the prevention of physical and moral diseases. Since the question of intemperance is intimately connected with the health, morals, discipline and general efficiency of the Army, it is necessary to consider the subject in all its bearings, and for the purpose of approaching the question from the practical rather than the sentimental standpoint we will present a summary of the evidence:

PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY.

The recruits for the Army are enlisted generally from among men of ordinary walks of life and reflect therefore the qualities of the latter, whether they be good or bad.

It is not true that the soldier is peculiarly dissipated above all others and requires special legislative measures to safeguard him against his weakness; for, as justly remarked by Dr. Munson, in his Theory and Practice of Military Hygiene, page 820:

"He brings with him into the Service the result of the moral molding to which he has been subjected during his childhood and youth in civil life, and does not change his nature or moral standards with the mere donning of the uniform."

One of the members of your committee served in the Army both as an enlisted man and contract surgeon

from 1807 to 1889, another member served as an officer of Artillery, and we have therefore personal experiences and observation as to the character and habits of the enlisted men, the question of intemperance, its predisposing causes and effects upon the health and morals of the troops. We are disposed to divide the rank and file of the Army into four classes. The first class includes a number of young men, who have resisted the temptation of the saloons in civil life and will continue to resist the temptations after they enter the Army. The second class comprises many men, especially of German descent, accustomed all their lives to drink beer instead of alkaloidal beverages, such as coffee and tea, who crave for companionship and the genteel amusements of a club and gymnastic hall.

The third class is made up of intelligent mechanics and clerks, who, by reason of periodical attacks of intemperate drinking habits, have lost their positions in civil life, but, possessing sufficient self-respect and manhood, have entered the ranks for the purpose of securing the benefits of Army discipline.

The fourth class consists of men without aim or purpose in life, and without internal resources for legitimate amusements; they are fond of morbid excitement and the alluring influences of the saloon, and appear to find it difficult to check their cravings for liquor, in spite of the restraining effects of the Army discipline. Quite a number of these men are true degenerates, not infrequently drawn from the higher walks of life.

PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOLISM IN THE ARMY.

It is difficult to give an exact estimate of the extent of the drink habit, except by the amount of beer actually sold in the canteens, and the prevalence of alcoholism as shown by the Army medical statistics. Statistics prepared by the Adjutant General of the Army show that during the year 1898, the first year of the Spanish-American War, with its hardships, excitement and general employment of the Army, the average amount spent for beer by each man in an Army of 231,058 officers and men was \$2.41 per year or 48 1-5 glasses at 5 cents each, or 20 cents per month, equal to 4 glasses per month for each man. The consumption in 1899 in an army of 90,160 officers and men was \$6.90, or 139 4-5 glasses per year, or 56 cents, or 11 3-5 glasses per month for each officer and man. This is a very favorable showing, when it is considered that the average consumption of liquor in the United States amounts to 17.68 gallons per capita.

Since there is reason for believing that the per capita consumption of liquor in the United States has steadily increased, the decrease in the Army rates for alcoholism is especially gratifying, and can only be explained by greater care exercised in the selection of recruits and in the character and preparation of food, a more rapid elimination of inebriates from the Army, and last but not least, the beneficial effects from the establishment of canteens.

From statistics collected by the committee it will be observed that the decrease is especially marked since the establishment of canteens in 1889, while the slight changes in 1901 and 1902 are not sufficiently marked to base conclusions thereon. Nevertheless they indicate in connection with other evidence an increase in alcoholism since the abolition of the canteen.

The admission rate for alcoholism in 1889 was 41.40 per 1,000 strength; in 1899 it was 18.70, and in 1902 it rose again to 24.02.

THE CANTEEN AS A PROPHYLACTIC MEASURE.

In order to appreciate the beneficial effects of the canteen system, not only in the reduction of the drink habit, but also a powerful moral factor in the life of the soldier, it should be remembered that prior to the inauguration of the canteen or post exchange the so-called sutler's or post trader's store was allowed by Army regulations. These stores furnished merchandise and luxuries not supplied by the commissary department. The most profitable articles of sale were whiskies, brandies, wines, cigars and bottled beer. These were usually sold across the counter, and very few of the sutler stores provided the facilities of club life, such as billiards, reading rooms or games.

It is quite true these establishments were subject to military orders, and the sales of liquor could easily be controlled; but whenever and wherever the attempt was made on the part of the commanding officer to regulate the character and amount of drinks to be sold it was promptly frustrated by the establishment outside of the post reservation of little shacks or shanties for the sale of vile whisky. These were gradually enlarged by the addition of rooms for gambling and the introduction of lewd women of the lowest class, and as a result, in addition to the excesses of alcoholic stimulants, the effects of an immoral life and its far-reaching consequences were stamped upon those unable to resist the temptations, and as a result trials for drunkenness, absence without leave, admissions for alcoholism and venereal diseases increased with startling rapidity.

At posts situated within the heart of an Indian country, and where it was impracticable to establish grogshops within a reasonable distance from the post, whisky was brought into the garrison through the mails in various disguises or in express packages, and peddled in two-ounce phials by soldiers themselves. Others resorted to the purchase of essence of ginger, lemon, vanilla, bay rum, alcohol and patent or proprietary remedies containing alcohol in various percentages.

Hence, even the most favorable environments failed

to prohibit. It was not until the establishment of the canteen system that better conditions were offered for the promotion of temperance among our soldiers. It was the creation of the Soldiers' Club which reduced the drinking to a minimum and promoted not only temperance and contentment but also lessened sickness, immorality and crime.

TRIALS BY COURT-MARTIAL FOR DRUNKENNESS, ETC.

The statistics prepared by Dr. Munson and extended by the committee show a gradual improvement in the tone and morale of the Army as evidenced by the number of courts-martial. This improvement is especially marked since the establishment of the canteen. The average trials and convictions for drunkenness and conditions arising therefrom from 1880-1891 was 372.5, against an average of 160.6 for the six years after the establishment of the canteen.

The fines and forfeitures imposed by sentence of court-martial amounted to an average of \$1.88 per man in 1898, and for the year ending June 30, 1903, they averaged \$6.82 per man.

DESERTIONS.

The records of the War Department show what the establishment of the canteen has accomplished in the promotion of virtue and loyalty to the flag. For the ten years previous to the establishment of the canteen the number of men annually deserting from the Service

It is to be deplored that this favorable record, which continued for ten years after the canteen system was thoroughly established, should be broken by a rate of 73 per 1,000 the year following the abandonment of this system. These figures are extremely suggestive, because the best index of the contentment and virtue is to be found in the rate of desertions and trials by courts-martial.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS.—SPECIFIC DISEASES.

Dr. Munson, on page 819 of his Military Hygiene, refers to the increased savings deposits with Army paymasters as one of the beneficial effects of the canteen system in the promotion of order and contentment. At all events the figures reported by the Paymaster General in his report for 1899 show that the average number of men annually making such deposits for the seven years 1885-91 was 7,273, while for the six years 1892-97 the annual average so depositing was 8,382, an increase of 13.3 per cent. This indicates not only increased contentment, but a decided improved moral tone, and means that over 1,100 additional deposits were created, thus practically giving bonds to the Government for good behavior. The average deposit per man in 1900 was \$49.40; in 1901, \$53.05; in 1902, \$37.62; in 1903, \$31.54.

Another remarkable victory achieved by the canteen system over vice and disease is shown by the decrease in the prevalence of specific diseases in the United States Army. This reduction was gradual and constant until the abolition of the canteen system, when again a most marked and lamentable increase is noted. The admission rate for these diseases in 1902 having almost doubled when compared with the rate for the decade of 1890-1899, and the predictions of the Secretary of War and of Archbishop Ireland have also been fulfilled.

The provisions of the act approved Feb. 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of or dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors in post exchanges were promulgated in General Orders No. 5, dated Feb. 2, 1901—so that now over two years have elapsed, during which the effects of this law upon the health and morale of the Army can be studied. In transmitting a copy of this order the Secretary of War enjoined upon all department commanders a prompt and effective compliance with the terms of the act and requested that he might be informed of the effect of this law on the morality, health and discipline of the troops.

INCREASE OF LIQUOR SALOONS.

The reports under this head show that on or about Feb. 2, 1901, the date of the passage of the act abolishing the sale of beer, there were within one mile of the military posts 1,555 saloons, at which intoxicating liquors of all kinds were dispensed, and at the date of the last report there were 2,267 such saloons; that is to say that 98 post canteens at which beer and light wines alone were sold had been closed and their places taken by 341 saloons in the United States and 371 saloons in the Philippine Islands dispensing all kinds of intoxicants, in very many cases with gambling rooms attached and in at least three instances houses of ill-fame. Many of the additional saloons have been opened by discharged soldiers.

INCREASE IN DRUNKENNESS.

To the inquiry to report whether drunkenness among the enlisted men of their commands had increased as a consequence of the abolition of the canteen ninety-eight post commanders replied, of which number eighty-one reported that drunkenness had increased, ten that it had decreased and in seven cases the commanding officers had no means of comparison.

3. Increase of trials by summary or other courts for drunkenness and for offenses caused by drunkenness.

To the inquiry whether desertion had increased or sponded, of which number sixty-nine responded that such trials had been more numerous since the passage of the bill, and eight that they had been less and in twenty-one instances the effects were in doubt.

4. Increase of desertions.

To the inquiry whether desertion had increased or lessened, ninety-eight post commanders replied, of which number fifty-four reported that desertion had increased,

eight that it had decreased and in thirty-six reports the result was in doubt.

5. Increase in absence without leave.
To a similar inquiry as to absence without leave ninety-eight post commanders replied, of which number seventy-four reported that absences without leave had increased, six that they had decreased and in eighteen the effect was doubtful.

A number of post commanders reported that absences without leave had doubled and in some cases that they had increased from 250 to 300 per cent.

6. Effects of the abolition of the sale of beer at the posts on the morality and discipline of the command.

To this inquiry ninety-eight post commanders replied; one reported that the effect had been good, fifty-six that it had been bad and in forty-two instances the commanding officers had no means of comparison.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the foregoing facts and in the interest of scientific temperance, the committee recommends:

1. The presentation to the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled of the following resolution adopted by the American Public Health Association in September, 1901:

"Resolved, That this body deplores the action of Congress in curtailing the operation of the Army canteen or post exchange, and in the interest of general and military sanitation recommends its establishment on its former basis at the earliest possible date."

"Resolved, That this body, in the interest of temperance and humanity, cordially invites the intelligent co-operation of a very large element of good citizens, who have been active in securing legislation against the sales in the military service of alcoholics of any character, in taking successive steps toward the betterment of existing conditions and thus assist in controlling and largely curtailing an evil which it is powerless at present to prevent."

2. Your committee is aware of the fact that beverages containing alcohol are an accessory food of value only when it becomes necessary to increase temporarily the elasticity of mind and body and a desire and capacity for work, and that the subsequent depressing effects and the baneful influence of its misuse requires great care in its employment, especially when rest, proper food and some of the alkaloidal beverages, like coffee, tea, cocoa, and stimulants, like meat broths and soups, may accomplish the same purpose, and their sale as a substitute should be encouraged.

3. In spite of the fact that beer drinking, viewed in the abstract, is unproductive of good, your committee believes that its sale in canteens, under rational and comprehensive regulations, rather than its total prohibition, will subserve the best interest of scientific temperance, because so long as human nature is weak and the masses are not properly educated, the substitution of a lesser evil under military control, appears not only justifiable, but will in the future, as it has in the past, prevent excesses which are fatal to the soldier, soul and body. At present every effort toward total abstinence at military posts merely opposes theory to facts and sentiment to statistics, and compels recourse to saloons of the lowest character, whose proprietors care nothing for the efficiency of the Army or the ruin of a good soldier.

4. Every precaution should be observed to conduct post exchanges and the sale of light wine and beer along the lines recommended by Munson in his Theory and Practice of Military Hygiene, p.p. 820-822, and your committee begs to emphasize the fact that the bar features should be entirely abolished, and that the exchange should in fact be a soldiers' club, with ample facilities for reading rooms, legitimate amusements and athletic sports, where the soldier as a self-respecting individual may satisfy in an orderly manner his craving for diversion from the routine duties of a military life, without undue prominence of the refreshment feature.

5. The sale of soft drinks, warm lunches, coffee, tea, cocoa, bouillon and soups should be encouraged as substitutes for alcoholic beverages, and medical and line officers should be directed to educate by precept and example the rank and file of the Army; that for persons in health alcohol in any form presents no advantages not found in other food stuffs or stimulants and which are moreover free from the dangers attending its use. In this connection it should be remembered that good food, well prepared, and properly cooked and served, is one of the most effective prophylactic measures against the "drink habit" in civil as well as military life, and no effort should be spared to bring the culinary department in the Army to the highest state of perfection.

6. Medical officers should point out the grave and far-reaching consequences of the effect of venereal diseases, so intimately connected with the drink habit, and make a strong plea in favor of continence. This may be done by letting these young men know that while the sexual passion is very strong it can be accelerated or delayed, excited or lowered by the influence of the will. The soldier can be assured that by the cultivation of pure thoughts, removal of temptation, normal mental, and especially by vigorous physical exercise, continence is not only possible, but easy.

7. Strong effort should be made to improve the social conditions of the soldiers. There are times and occasion when the friendly advice of a company commander or attending surgeon, a personal interest in the physical and moral welfare of the young soldier, will prove of greater benefit than the cold verdict of a summary court-martial. Such personal efforts on the part of the officers, dictated by the spirit of a universal brotherhood of man, appears to us perfectly compatible with proper military discipline. It is also believed that the habit of making savings deposits with the Army paymasters may be greatly stimulated by personal efforts.

In conclusion the committee desires to express its obligations to the officials of the War Department for the opportunity of making a full and impartial investigation of the records, and especially to Dr. Edward L. Munson, U.S. Army, the author of Military Hygiene, for invaluable assistance in the preparation of the report.

(Signed) GEO. M. KOBER, M.D., Chairman.
F. C. HARRISON, PH.D., Canada.
J. E. MONJARRAS, M.D., Mexico.

HABITS OF THE SOLDIER AFFECT HIS EFFICIENCY.

The work of Dr. Munson referred to in the above report is "The Theory and Practice of Military Hygiene," by Edward L. Munson, A.M., M.D., Captain Medical Department U.S. Army." It is an octavo volume of a thousand pages, published in 1901 by William Wood & Company. It is the most complete work of its kind, and is illustrated by eight plates and nearly four hun-

dred engravings presenting various matters presented in the text. In Chapter XVII on the subject of "The Habits of the Soldier as Affecting his Efficiency" the author deals with the canteen. He says:

"No discussion of alcoholism among soldiers would be complete without reference to the canteen, which more than any other factor, has operated to the welfare of the troops and the promotion of temperance * * * * * The effect of the introduction of the canteen system upon sick rates with respect to alcoholism, as shown by the reports of the Surgeon General, was thorough and marked. For the decade 1878-87, the average number of admissions for alcoholism and its direct results amounted to 64.28 per thousand of white troops. The rate diminished during the next ten years in proportion as canteens were gradually established at various posts, omitting fractions at the following rates: 44, 46, 44, 41, 37, 34, 32, 30.

"On observing the admissions for alcoholism for the seven years 1885-91, which immediately preceded the general establishment of the canteen system upon a satisfactory basis throughout the Army, it is found that a yearly average of 1,214.8 found it necessary to apply for treatment for this cause; while for these six years 1892-97, after the canteen had been generally established throughout the Army, an average of only 928.4 men required medical care as the result of alcoholism—a reduction amounting to 23.6 per cent. In 1890, there were seventeen posts at which the admission rate for alcoholism exceeded 10 per cent. of the strength. In 1891, the number of such posts had decreased to eleven, and in the six subsequent years diminished at the following rate: 10, 7, 4, 5, 2, 2. This favorable showing for the Army at large was duplicated in the case of each individual post; the introduction of the canteen, at a military station, in no instance failing to be promptly followed by a diminution of alcoholism.

"For certain stations this improvement was extraordinary. In 1889, Willet's Point had an admission rate for alcoholism of 222.07 per thousand. For 1900, the year during which the canteen was established at that post, it fell to 157.50 and in the next year was reduced to only 70.46. At Fort Spokane, the amount of sickness resulting from intoxicants was reported by the surgeon as having diminished fifty per cent. during the six months following the institution of the canteen. At Fort Douglass, in 1888 and 1889, the total number of admissions attributed to alcoholism amounted to about 85 per thousand strength; while during the period 1892-91 this rate fell to 52.95 per thousand strength—and such instances might be largely multiplied.

VALUE OF THE CANTEEN IN THE TROPICS

"All are agreed as to the value of the canteen in the tropics, as well as at home stations, in reducing alcoholism. A report by O'Reilly upon the condition of the British troops at Jamaica states that the canteen, from which the men can always obtain beer, has been largely instrumental in the disuse of stronger spirituous liquors and in lessening the evils which followed the free use of spirits in the tropics. In referring to the condition of the 14th United States Infantry at Manila, Cardwell expresses his belief that a great improvement shown in the figures for venereal and alcoholism in this regiment was due to the establishment of a canteen, kept under admirable discipline, and he adds: 'Cool American beer as a substitute vino of the native gin-shops has a most beneficial effect.' From Porto Rico the report of the Inspector-General is as follows: 'The post exchanges of this department have been the means of elevating the enlisted men by keeping them away from low and cheap resorts and the worst elements of Porto Rican society. I have noted that the exchange as operated in the department has reduced instead of increasing drunkenness, and by the profit of operation, which is divided among the enlisted men, has greatly increased and improved the messing of the soldiers—thereby his happiness and health—by providing him necessities and luxuries not otherwise obtainable.'

"Reports of this character could be multiplied almost indefinitely; the views of nine-tenths of the officers and men, nearly a thousand in number, whose opinions on the canteen were officially asked by the War Department, in 1899, being favorable to the institution as at present operated.

DECREASE OF DELIRIUM TREMENS AND INSANITY.

"The cases of delirium tremens will be accepted by all as furnishing reliable data by which the gravity of the admissions for alcoholism may be determined. It is, therefore, of interest to observe that for the seven-year period above noted, prior to the complete adoption of the canteen system, the average annual admissions for this cause, actual numbers, was 23.3; while for the six-year period following the general establishment of this system, the average number of men admitted yearly for delirium tremens was 16.6—a reduction of 31.3 per cent. in this serious class of cases. It can scarcely be doubted that this remarkable decrease was chiefly influenced by the general substitution of beer—a milder beverage, which rarely produces delirium tremens—for distilled liquors, the free use of which is well known to result in great mental excitement and nervous exhaustion.

"It is recognized that alcoholism and insanity are closely related through the direct influence exerted by intoxicants in the production of mental aberration. Hence it is not surprising to find that the average number of cases of insanity, annually coming under treatment, was 35.1 for the seven-year period, 1885-91, prior to the complete establishment of the canteen system, and only 24 as an annual average for the six subsequent years, 1892-97. These figures show a reduction in insanity amounting to 31.7 per cent. As to the number of days of service lost annually from insanity, the improvement since the institution of the canteen is even more marked. Figures for the years 1885 and 1886 are not available; but for the five-year period 1887-91 the average number of days lost was 1,563, while for the six years 1892-97, the service annually lost to the Government from this cause amounted to only 924.5 days—a decrease of 40.9 per cent.

CANTEEN AIDS DISCIPLINE, HEALTH AND MORALS.

"The canteen, for the maintenance of good order in which a commissioned officer is held responsible, is an aid to discipline as well as to the health and morals of troops. It offers inducements to the men to remain at home and spend their idle time within the limits of the post; this condition obviously being far preferable to the one formerly existing, when the nearest and generally patronized places of amusement and refresh-

ment were the grog shops, usually with gambling-room and brothel annexes, which marked the limits of each military reservation. Except with the most dissolute class of men, the soldier is well satisfied to patronize the canteen to the exclusion of outside saloons, knowing, as he does, that he receives good value for his money in articles of excellent quality, and fully appreciating that the profits of the institution ultimately accrue entirely to his benefit, and are not, as with the case of outside establishments, diverted to the advantage of others. Beside the congenial resort which it furnishes, the influence of the profits of the canteen in promoting contentment among troops can scarcely be overestimated; contributing, as they do, to improvement of the food, the attainment of wholesome amusement and the provision of much by which the soldier's life is made less irksome, and he himself rendered more efficient in the performance of his military duties.

Year.....	Average strength	Deserted.....	Per cent of desertions	Year.....	Average strength	Deserted.....	Per cent of desertions
1885	24,816	2,626	10.6	1892	24,869	1,410	5.7
1886	24,365	2,012	8.3	1893	25,670	1,632	6.3
1887	24,438	2,525	10.	1894	25,661	926	3.6
1888	24,790	2,678	11.0	1895	25,209	1,341	5.3
1889	25,564	2,730	11.0	1896	25,143	858	3.4
1890	24,930	1,922	7.7	1897	25,300	726	2.9
1891	24,525	1,398	5.7				

Average for seven years before canteen system was thoroughly established 9.18

Average for six years after canteen system was thoroughly established 4.53

"The best index of the contentment of the troops is to be found in the rate of desertions, since it is obvious that the soldier who is well satisfied with his lot will not endeavor to escape from the performance of his military obligations. That the canteen system has, from this standpoint, operated to the general welfare of the men is undoubted; the desertions and per cent of desertions in the Regular Army, from 1885 to 1897 inclusive, being as given in the previous table.

"From the above table it is observed that during the first year after the canteen was officially established the rate of desertion fell 30 per cent. while in the next year, the rate was further reduced to 48 per cent. For the five years previous to the establishment of the first officially recognized canteen, the number of men annually deserting from the service, per thousand strength, amounted to 101; while for the eight years immediately subsequent to the institution of this system the annual number of desertions was reduced to 50 per thousand strength. The decrease noted has been practically progressive—and it will be seen that for the two years immediately prior to the war with Spain, scarcely one-fourth of the number of men, as compared with the average for the three years immediately prior to the introduction of the canteen system, found the military service so uncongenial as to desire to escape from completing their terms of enlistment. These results are certainly most gratifying, and there is no reason for believing that, with the development of the canteen along its legitimate lines of growth, a still further decrease in desertions may not be confidently anticipated.

DRUNKENNESS PREVENTED BY MILITARY SUPERVISION.

"Drunkenness is certainly prevented by the constant military supervision to which the canteen is subjected. The men themselves are usually careful not to indulge in alcoholics to the point of inebriety; while such few individuals as are inclined to be forgetful of the dangers of excess will usually be restrained by companions, or by those connected with the establishment—who have no personal interest in promoting the sale of liquor, as does the saloon keeper of civil life—from passing the bounds of actual intoxication. When such a condition has actually resulted, the drunken individual will rarely be left to his own devices or permitted to become offensive, and is usually prevailed upon by others to return to barracks without committing any breach of discipline. Hence brawls and disturbances—with resulting court martial—have since the introduction of the canteen system become relatively infrequent, and pay-day, formerly synonymous with debauchery and riotous disturbance, is now scarcely to be distinguished by its effects from any other day. As illustrating the marked reduction of conviction for drunkenness or complications arising therefrom, since the establishment of the canteen system, the figures given below, from the reports of the Judge-Advocate General, are of interest:

"From these figures it is evident, that coincident with the general establishment of the canteen system throughout the Army there has occurred a decrease amounting to considerable more than one-half the drunkenness which formerly tended to the impairment of discipline, the demoralization of individuals and to the occurrence of assaults, injuries and deaths. It is idle to deny that this excellent result has not been largely due to the attraction furnished by the canteen, combined with the military discipline which prevails in that institution and which reduces to a minimum the possibility of dangerous excesses.

Year.....	Total number of trials and convictions in the Army. All causes.....	Number of trials and convictions for drunkenness and conditions arising therefrom.....	Year.....	Total number of trials and convictions in the Army. All causes.....	Number of trials and convictions for drunkenness and conditions arising therefrom.....
1886	1,640	342	1894	1,728	120
1887	1,730	289	1895	1,486	142
1888	1,909	357	1896	1,384	168
1889	1,752	423	1897	1,245	143
1890	1,907	407			
1891	2,000	417			
1892	2,158	228			
1893	2,189	163			
			Average for six years 1886-1891	1,838	372.5
			Average for six years 1892-1897	1,605	160.6

THE CANTEN PROMOTES ORDER AND HEALTH.

"The influence of the canteen in promoting order and contentment is less directly, though none the less positively, shown by the number of soldiers making saving deposits with Army paymasters. For the above periods, the figures given in the report of the Paymaster General for 1899 show that the average number of men annually making such deposits, for the seven years 1885-91, was 7,273; while for the six years 1892-97 the annual average so depositing was 8,382—an increase of 13.3 per cent. Such an increase can be interpreted only as meaning that a large number of men found the Service so congenial that they purposed to serve their entire enlistment without the thought of a possible desertion with its forfeiture of deposits. Also that a greater proportion of soldiers found their pay, with the greater value given by the canteen in return for their money, was in excess of their immediate needs; and further that the restriction of gambling—brought about by its prohibition in the canteen and the lessened frequenting of the men of resorts in which gambling, often of a dishonest character, was a prominent attraction—kept the money distributed among the many and prevented its accumulation by the few or its loss to outsiders. It may be also that the constant example set by the canteen as a successful co-operative institution was not without its effects in promoting sobriety and steady business habits throughout the command. A saving class of men is naturally a law-abiding class, and it cannot be denied that the average annual increase for the latter period mentioned above, of 1,109 men who had practically placed themselves under bonds to the Government for their good behavior and continuance in the Service, was not without a powerful influence in raising the morals of the troops and promoting their efficiency. That this, indeed, was actually the case is demonstrated by the figures relating to desertions and court-martials already given.

"The opportunity given the men of purchasing light, nutritious lunches in the canteen is certainly of much benefit. Many articles of food not obtainable in the company mess are thus brought within reach, and the monotony which often pertains to company cookery may in this manner be agreeably interrupted. It is probable, too, that this feature does much to prevent the intemperate use of alcoholics. The gastric cravings of hearty and idle men are thus satisfied, and a sandwich with the glass of beer largely decreases the desire for an additional quantity of the latter.

RESULTS OF THE SALE OF BEER.

"It is claimed by the advocates of total abstinence that by the sale of beer in the canteen, the health and morals of the soldiers are impaired; that such tacit encouragement on the part of the Government favors indulgence in alcoholics and that drinking habits are thus formed by those who might otherwise have remained sober men. These objections are purely theoretical and are at variance with facts as observed since the establishment of the canteen. The sale of beer, under suitable restrictions, undoubtedly results in good rather than evil to the troops at large, and may justly be looked upon as the safety valve for those accustomed to regard the use of a certain amount of liquor as both harmless and proper. Comparatively few men to-day become inebriate from a taste for alcohol acquired in the military service, and where certain individuals may imbibe too much beer on pay day, they constitute a class, which in the absence of mild beverage of this character, would probably resort to stronger liquors—frequently sophisticated—outside the limits of the command. That beer drinking, viewed in the abstract, is unproductive of good will be admitted by all; that when properly controlled, its sale in canteens, rather than its prohibition, redounds to the general health, morals and military efficiency, few, if any, who are conversant with the subject would attempt to deny. It is certainly unfortunate that the temperance element in civil life, which is so constantly endeavoring to enact legislation against the sale in the military service of alcoholics of any character, cannot be brought to regard the matter from the practical, rather than sentimental aspect, and thus assist in controlling and largely curtailing an evil which it is powerless to prevent, and which, if its efforts towards restrictive legislation should be successful, would undoubtedly be greatly increased. At present its efforts toward the abolition of the canteen merely oppose the theory to facts and sentiment to statistics.

REPORTS FROM ARMY OFFICERS.

In his annual report for 1902 the Secretary of War said:

"Referring to the operation of section 38 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines in post exchanges, I said in my last report that a great body of reports had been received which indicated that the effect of the law was unfortunate, but that I thought a sufficient time had elapsed to give the law a fair trial, and that the observation and report of its working would be continued during the ensuing year. A great number of additional reports have now been received, and they confirm the impression produced by the earlier reports. I am convinced that the general effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wines within the limited area of the Army post is to lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to frequent vile resorts which cluster in the neighborhood, to drink bad whiskey to excess, and to associate intimately with abandoned men and more abandoned women; and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, insubordination and desertion, and moral and physical degeneration."

Accompanying this report is a table showing that 126 posts reported, 98 of which had exchanges. The number of saloons established within one mile of these posts following the addition of the canteen was 341, bringing the total number up from 1,555 to 1,896:

In his report for the same year the Adjutant General of the Army said: "The restoration of the exchange as it existed prior to the passage of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer, is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men by none more than those of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports confirm the views long held by this office that the old exchange contributed to sobriety, health and contentment of the men. The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange."

"Number of posts reporting drunkenness: Increased, 81; decreased, 10; doubtful, 7.

"Number of posts reporting desertions: Increased, 54; decreased, 8; doubtful, 36.

"Number of posts reporting absence without leave: Increased, 74; decreased, 6; doubtful, 18.

"Number of post reporting trials by courts-martial: Increased, 69; decreased, 8; doubtful, 21.

"Number of posts reporting condition of morality and discipline: Lower, 56; higher, 0; doubtful, 42.

"Number of posts reporting condition of health: Lower, 47; higher, 2; doubtful, 49.

"Under this head of doubtful are included all reports in which the commanding officers had no means of comparison, owing to changes of garrison or absence of data relating to prior garrisons; new posts established since Feb. 2, 1901; failure to report on the specific question, or inability to reach a positive determination from the language of the report."

In his annual report from the Department of Colorado Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston showed that as compared with the preceding year the percentage of average enlisted strength tried by General Court Martial, nearly doubled. The percentage of average enlisted strength deserting increased in 1901-2 to 11 per cent., as compared with 3.20 per cent. in 1899-1900 and 7.50 per cent. in 1900-1. General Funston said:

"It is therefore plain that there has been a deplorable increase of offenses in general and of desertion in particular. In my opinion there are two principal causes for this state of affairs: First, resentment to unaccustomed limitations and restrictions felt by men returning from field service to the monotony and routine work of garrison life; second, the abolition of the canteen feature of the post exchange. Since this action was taken saloons of the lowest type have been established just outside the boundaries of the various reservations; their proprietors are, in almost every case, unprincipled scoundrels, who leave nothing undone to debauch the soldiers and obtain their money. Being in all cases, outside the limits of any city, the proprietors of these resorts are subject to the municipal police regulations and sell liquor regardless of hours and whether the buyer is already intoxicated or not. Gambling is universal in these 'dives,' and they are frequented by dissolute women. The soldier whose desire for a drink would ordinarily be satisfied by a few glasses of beer in the canteen of the post exchange goes to one of these resorts and does well if he escapes before he has spent or gambled away all his money, overstayed his leave, or engaged in an altercation. As a rule, the local authorities regard the existence of these places with indifference or approval, as it causes the soldier to spend his money in the community. The efficiency of the Army or the ruin of a good soldier is nothing to them. There can be no reasonable doubt that most of the trials by general courts-martial and summary courts, at least so far as this department is concerned, are directly traceable to this cause. Since I have had command here there has taken place the ruin and degradation of several non-commissioned officers of long service and fine record. In short, the recent legislation by Congress on this question, so far as this department is concerned, has had no effect except to lower the discipline of the Army, ruin scores of good soldiers, and fill the pockets of a lot of saloon keepers, gamblers, and prostitutes."

TESTIMONY OF POST COMMANDERS.

Capt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz., says:

"In my opinion the breaking up of the canteen system has been the hardest blow we have received in many a year. Before its abolition our men were well satisfied with the condition. They had good food, the receipts from the canteen were applied in various ways for their welfare, comfort and amusement; they were rarely drunk and seldom absent. Now at many posts it is the reverse. Places known as 'hog ranches' are established near the posts; if not, then men called 'boot leggers' are selling whiskey to the men by the bottle (many of the men would not think of patronizing the whiskey peddlers if they could occasionally get a glass of beer at the post.) After one or two drinks of the vile stuff that is sold them they do not or can not know what they do. They remain away from the post for a day or two; some, fearing punishment on their return to the post, desert."

Major C. W. Mason, 4th Inf., Fort Brown, Tex., says:

"The Service would be materially benefited by returning to the old system of selling beer and light wines in the post exchange. A lesson might be learned from the Germans, not only the Germans in their own country, but from the large population in our own. They are a beer and light wine drinking people. As a rule they are industrious, sober, and hard-working, thrifty people, with very little absolute drunkenness among them. They drink beer from the cradle to the grave, and in consequence do not acquire that taste for the stronger liquors which is acquired by so many Americans. I believe that men who are permitted to obtain their beer at such a place as the canteen will in time acquire a taste for this drink and leave off the use of stronger and more liquors."

Capt. Brooke Payne, Art. Corps, Fort Canby, Wash.:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that the abolishment of the sale of liquor in the canteen at this post has resulted in an increase in the cases of drunkenness among the soldiers of this command, as the following tables will confirm:

"Trials by summary court for drunkenness and offenses arising therefrom—March 1, 1896, to Aug. 1, 1896, 3; 1897, 3; 1898, 3; 1899, 4.

"During the ensuing years the post was abandoned for long periods and a comparison in this matter cannot be made.

"Aug. 10, 1901, to March 5, 1902, 32

"March 5, 1902, to Aug. 1, 1902, 22

"Cases of absence without leave—

"March 1, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1899, 10

"March 1, 1902, to Aug. 1, 1902, 45

"Cases of desertion—

"March 1, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1899, 2

"March 1, 1902, to Aug. 1, 1902, 21

"March 1, 1902, to Aug. 1, 1902, 21"

Capt. R. F. Gardner, Art. Corps, Fort Caswell, N.C.:

"The consensus of opinion of the company officers, in which view I concur, is that since the enlisted man is unable to procure beer on his own reservation he will seek liquor outside, and in the saloons usually patronized by the men, they are subjected to an influence from which they are free in the post exchange, namely, that of lewd

women, who frequent resorts of this character. The health of this command has undoubtedly been adversely affected by the abolition of the sale of beer in the post exchange. The class of whiskey obtainable at the saloons in this section is far below the standard, and as corn whiskey can be procured at from forty to seventy-five cents a quart a great deal of it is believed to be consumed by the men, which undermines their health to a certain extent."

Chaplain T. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., Fort Clark, Tex.:

"In my opinion the effect of said abolition has not been productive of good results either on the morals or discipline of the troops at Fort Clark. And I beg to further add that, in my judgment, said abolition never will be productive of good to the morals nor the discipline of the troops stationed here. Why? Because Brackettville, one of the vilest places outside of the 'Inferno,' is within gunshot of the soldiers' quarters, while this post is comparatively without inducement to the men to pass their leisure hours on the reservation."

To this Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, commanding this post (now colonel), adds:

"With reference to measures for improving this condition of affairs, it may be proper for me to say that I fully believe in the wisdom and propriety of selling beer and wine in the post exchange, and I can think of no better measure than the repeal of the law prohibiting it."

Lieut. Col. John J. O'Connell, Columbus Barracks, O.:

The movement of the abolition of the sale of beer in the post exchange, originated and manipulated to a successful issue in Congress by the Temperance party, ostensibly had for object the prevention of drunkenness in the Army. In my mind, and I am an advocate of temperance, this result or object has not followed as the effect of this law. On the contrary, the very thing this law was intended to prevent—drunkenness—followed as its practicable effect. I have seen soldiers leave their quarters and enter vile dens of vice—revolting moral canners, in the midst of modern civilization, dens erected immediately after the passage of this law in close proximity to post limits, a deplorable yet logical result of the law. In these haunts of corruption the soldier becomes demoralized, besotted, and is frequently robbed and shamefully ill-treated. All this and subsequent horrors because the law forbids them a glass of beer in the post exchange, where, when it was permitted, he was protected from vice and excess."

Capt. T. F. Schley, 23d Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah:

"Drunkenness has slightly increased since the abolishment of the canteen. Whereas a man would go to the canteen for his glass of beer or light wine formerly and be satisfied with that, now if he wants a drink he has to go to town, some three miles, and as long as he has to make such a long trip he seems to think he might just as well have all he can get, with the usual result. And in addition the saloon keeper wants his money and does not scruple to get it. The effect of abolishing the sale of beer and light wines by the post exchange on the morality of this command has been bad. The 'social evil' in this city is more rampant than I have ever seen before. When we had the canteen, the men were contented to stay in the post, but now they want to go to town all the time, and those women get hold of them. As a consequence discipline is harder to maintain, the men being more or less discontented."

Col. T. A. Baldwin (now brigadier general), Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.:

"It is my opinion that there would not be as much drunkenness in this command if the exchange was allowed to sell beer and light wines. The same remark applies to desertion and absence without leave." From the same post Lieut. Gen. E. Lovell, 7th Cav., reports: "I am of the opinion that nine out of ten of the men who buy would, if it were permitted, go to the canteen and drink a few glasses of beer, and return to their tents satisfied, without becoming intoxicated. However, as they can not do this they buy a pint or a quart of the strongest liquor and drink it up, and as a consequence go to the guardhouse and have a court-martial trial against their record."

Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., Fort Gibbon, Alaska:

"I would recommend that the sale of beer in post exchanges be again authorized for many reasons. The principal reason is its excellent effect on the discipline of the command. Out of the 157 cases tried by summary court at this post from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, only 20 were for offenses that could not be attributed directly to drink obtained in the village. These 20 were for minor offenses, such as equipments dirty at guard mounting and the like. Of the remaining 137 cases, 82 were for absence without leave or from a formation alone, and in nearly every case it may be said that the soldier absent was drunk uptown and did not get back to the post for that reason. Were there a canteen here, there would probably have been but very few such absences at this post, where there are no attractions away from the post except the saloons above referred to."

Major John McClellan, Art. Corps (now Lieutenant Colonel), Fort Greble, R.I.:

"During the six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, there were twenty trials by summary court. During the six months ending June 30, 1901, there were thirty-two trials, showing an increase of 50 per cent. since abolition of the canteen. There have also been more cases of absence without leave and other offenses, clearly the result of indulgence in intoxicating liquor, since canteen was abolished. There were 6 desertions from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1900, and two desertions from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1901. I believe that drunkenness has increased by reason of abolition of the canteen, and the summary court record shows that percentage of offenses caused by drunkenness has increased, especially absence without leave."

Col. John I. Rodgers, Art. Corps (now Brigadier General), Fort Hamilton, N.Y.:

"General effect of the abolition of the sale of beer at the canteen on the morality and discipline of the command: It has had no material effect at this post, either way. It makes little difference at this post whether beer is sold at the canteen or not; beer can be obtained outside of good quality. There is also at the post a Young Men's Christian Association, which exercises no influence on the morality or discipline of the command. On Dec. 29, 1901, there were twenty-three liquor saloons within one mile of the reservation limits. To-day there are twenty-five, an increase of two. During the six months ending Dec. 31, 1901, there were 219 trials by

summary court. During the following six months there were 256, an increase of thirty-eight, or 13 per cent. Of these trials, there were fifty-seven for drunkenness in the first period and seventy-nine in the second, an increase of twenty-two, or 38 per cent."

Lieut. Saul G. Shartle, Art. Corps, Fort Howard, Md.: "Drunkenness has increased as a consequence of the abolishment of the canteen. This fact is verified by the following statistics taken from records. Percentages of the command tried by summary court for drunkenness and offenses caused by drunkenness: Aug. 1, 1900, to Feb. 1, 1901, 10.7; Feb. 1, 1901, to Aug. 1, 1901, 11.9; Aug. 1, 1901, to Feb. 1, 1902, 16.7; Feb. 1, 1902, to Aug. 1, 1902, 17.2.

George S. Young, Major, 18th Infantry, Alcatraz Island, Cal., says:

"It may be safely said that the men are not as well contented as they were before the abolition of the men's club room, and that the number of men renewed sick by drinking in the city has been increased. I am fully convinced that the sale of beer in the post exchange under official control is most conducive to the morality, health and discipline of any command, and that its abolition is a great blow to the welfare of the Army. It also works in the interests of unprincipled liquor dealers, and hence really defeats the cause of temperance."

Major John A. Baldwin, 23d Inf., Benicia Barracks, Cal., says:

"A post is the soldier's home during the time he is in the Army, and a well-managed, regulated and attractive canteen, where beer and light wines are sold, adds to the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of a soldier, improves his surroundings, contributes to his rational enjoyment, and adds to his pleasures, making him a contented and satisfied soldier."

Capt. D. B. Devore, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.:

"There has been an increase in drunkenness at the post since the prohibition of sale of beer. There have been more desertions and absence without leave since the order above referred to was put into effect than for the same length of time previous to that date (about six months). The abolition of the sale of beer has made discipline more difficult, and, in my opinion, has to some degree injuriously affected the moral tone and health of the command."

Major H. W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, (now colonel), Fort Dupont, Del.:

"Drunkenness among the enlisted men of this command has increased as a consequence of the abolishing of the canteen. For the six months previous to its abolishment 6 per cent. of the command were tried by summary of other courts for drunkenness. For the six months following its abolishment 12 per cent. were tried."

Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, Art. Corps, Fort Fremont, S.C.:

"Since the abolishment of the canteen, drunkenness and trials by summary court have largely increased. The percentage of trials by summary court for drunkenness and for offenses traceable thereto, during the six months ending Aug. 31, 1901, is 10 per cent. greater than the number of such trials during the six months ending Jan. 31, 1901." From the same post Lieut. Richard K. Cravens reports: "Careful inquiry leads me to believe that there has been a marked increase of drunkenness among the enlisted men at this post since the sale of beer at canteen was abolished."

These extracts from the reports of Army officers upon the canteen might be multiplied indefinitely. From the important post of Fort Leavenworth, for example, came reports from twenty-three officers and one hundred and forty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, all agreeing as to the usefulness of the canteen and the evil results following its abolition.

EXPERIENCE OF GENERAL FORSYTH.

In his "Story of the Soldier," published by D. Appleton & Co., General George A. Forsyth, a retired officer of the Army, gives his experience with the canteen. General Forsyth says:

"The post canteen of to-day, which seems to have so much excited the ire of some of the most uncompromising of the advocates of teetotalism, is an outgrowth of the experience of the English army in India. All men need an outlet, in the way of comradeship and society, and if they can not get it in a good and legitimate way, they will seek it in a bad and illegitimate direction. Some place must be had for social intercourse, and some enjoyment must be obtainable in the way of a slight stimulant to good fellowship. This the post canteen affords the enlisted man, and it is so regulated and looked after that it offers the maximum of simple and legitimate enjoyment at the minimum of cost, and is entirely debarred from everything that in any way tends to degrade or lower the status of a good, respectable man. It is, in fact, the enlisted man's club, and out of it he gets, in the opinion of the writer, nothing but good. The principle upon which it is established is very simple, and is this:

"An officer of the post where one is to be established is detailed to take charge of it beside and in addition to his other duties. A vacant building at the post as suitable as may be that happens to be unoccupied at the time and can be spared is turned over to him for this purpose. The commander authorizes him, under Article XXXIX of Army Regulations in regard to Post Exchanges, to sell beer and light wines to the enlisted men to the exclusion of any outsiders now that post traders or sutlers are no longer recognized by law. He has the building put in order, at no cost to the Government, by the enlisted men, purchases entirely on credit from the leading brewers all the beer he requires, procures in the same way beer glasses (always the largest to be found in the market), and hires a bartender, who is always a civilian, and opens the canteen. The men are each given credit (so many tickets at five cents each) to the amount of one dollar a week—no more—during the month. At the first monthly payment thereafter this amount is collected from the men at the pay table.

"This is the beginning. In six or eight months the canteen possesses what is practically a good store, well stocked with the kind of goods that the men may desire to buy—a billiard table, a restaurant, and any other thing that the men may desire, such as checkerboards, dominoes, chess, and card tables (the men are not allowed to play for money or stakes of any sort). They are now the possessors of a neat, roomy, and pleasant place where they can get a good glass of beer at low cost, a good

pipe, good tobacco, all kinds of mineral waters, soda water, and good and substantial lunches at about half the price ordinarily charged at saloons and eating houses. In order to test this the writer recently inspected, by permission of the post commander, the post canteen at Fort Myer, Virginia. Four troops of the 3d United States Cavalry garrison the post. Within a year the post canteen was started without a dollar of capital in just the manner above described. It now consists of an officers' room, a large room for the enlisted men, a large half-enclosed veranda, a perfectly appointed bar, a large restaurant, where one can obtain anything furnished by any ordinary restaurant, a well-stocked store well patronized by both officers as well as the enlisted men, and is in independent circumstances, having paid its way from the start. In May its sales were from beer \$1,226.05, from the restaurant \$1,185.60, from the store \$812.96, making a total of \$3,224.61. It employs seven civilians, whose pay roll amounts to \$266.57 monthly. The net profit for the month of May, which is divided between the post fund and the company fund of the four troops of Cavalry, was \$645.89.

"How much wine do you sell?" was asked of the head clerk, who, by the bye, holds a certificate of the Civil Service examining board.

"Practically none," was the reply; "a little light wine to the officers for an extra occasion, when they are entertaining guests."

"Do you have any drunken men at the post?"

"I have only seen one man under the influence of liquor in the last three months."

"As the writer passed through the rooms, out of say ten or more men who were quietly sitting and chatting at the tables, three were drinking beer and the others were being served from the restaurant. The fact is that the post canteen is the old-time sutler's store, shorn of all its bad features, with the profits going to better the condition of the enlisted man by giving him certain luxuries at his table and helping pay for good reading matter in the company library, instead of going to swell the private fortune of perhaps some unscrupulous post trader, whose only interest was to sell poor whiskey and inferior goods at high prices. The writer does not wish to convey the idea that all post traders and sutlers of old were bad men. In fact, some of them were very fine men and most honorable traders; but others were not.

"The enlisted man of the United States Army is, as a class, the most thoroughly law-abiding of all the men of any profession in the whole country, and there is little trouble in enforcing any lawful military order issued by the War Department. Still he is anything but a fool, and in this case ninety per cent. of the men promptly set the canteen order down as neither military nor, in their opinion, lawful.

"In the first place, the soldier is not a child nor an insane person; consequently there was no good reason why he should be placed in that category. Old soldiers could remember when whiskey was a part of the Government ration. Of course, if the authorities saw fit to dispense with it in the commissariat he had no fault to find, but for the authorities to say how he should spend the money he had honestly earned was quite another thing. The men who so argued were as a class temperate—that is, they now and then took a glass of beer when it was sold at a price within their means, and rarely, but very rarely, a drink of whiskey.

"In other words, it could not be truly said of them that they were what is denominated drinking men.

"Within three months from the enforcement of said order just outside of the post reservations (and beyond the jurisdiction of the post commander) all over the whole country little shacks or shanties began to make their appearance.

"These shacks became known as 'hog ranches,' and at first consisted of a lean-to (a long room), one man, two or three tin cups, and one or two four-gallon jugs of vile whiskey.

Within three months they were enlarged to two or more rooms, held a bar that had behind it whiskey by the barrel, and in the room outside of the bar were two or three card tables, and possibly a faro layout.

"Within three months they were enlarged to two or three bedrooms built on to the ranch and two or three of the most wretched and lowest class of abandoned women (for none other could be induced to come out to such surroundings) could be seen standing in the doorway or heard singing and shouting at the bar. It was the development of the order forbidding the sale of whiskey to enlisted men.

"As a class, the men did not wish whiskey—they preferred beer; but they determined that they would not be deprived of their legal right to purchase whiskey with their own money if they wished to do so.

"Now they had within reach whiskey, cards, faro, women, and the vilest frontier company.

"The writer was ordered to take command of Fort Cummings, New Mexico, when this was the state of affairs.

"The officers were thoroughly capable men, and the troops as a general thing exceedingly good soldiers. The weekly inspection of the post hospital, however, developed the fact that a certain heavy percentage of the men were suffering from infectious diseases. Inquiry established another fact, and that was that, on the outskirts of the reservation and outside of and beyond military jurisdiction, within a radius of from three to six miles of the post, were a number of 'hog ranches' of the vilest sort.

"Between taps (10 p.m.) and reveille (4:30 a.m.) the men would steal out of camp, run the post guard in the dark, visit these places, and return before daylight. As a matter of course, they were heavy-eyed, stupid, and not up to their work the next day, but this could have been borne if the result had not been that in the course of time they were on the sick list, and possibly infected for life, to say nothing of having to be discharged the Service as incapable of further duty in the Army. My surgeon was one of the oldest acting assistant surgeons of the Army, a most capable man and a man of sound sense, whom I had known for many years. After a conversation with him on the subject, I sent for my post trader, Mr. Carpenter, and told him I wished him to send to Kentucky for some good whiskey for sale to the men.

"But the Secretary of War will cancel my appointment as post trader," was his reply.

"Send," was my response. "I will stand between you and harm. I wish to try an experiment."

"In due time three barrels of whiskey arrived from Louisville, Ky. It was analyzed by the surgeon and pronounced pure.

"What can you sell it for?" was asked of the post trader.

"Two drinks for twenty-five cents, single drinks fifteen cents."

"Very well, place it on sale."

"Which accordingly was done. I had during the first ten days to punish two men for drunkenness; that was all. In six weeks one of the 'hog ranches' disappeared

in three weeks two others pulled up stakes and left. Inside of five months the last one, the one left at the railway station, from which the women had departed weeks before, was for sale with no bidders.

"Mr. Carpenter," said the surgeon one day at monthly inspection, "How much whiskey do the men buy?"

"Mighty little," was the reply; "they drink beer. The miners are about my only whiskey customers. Why, blank it, soldiers don't really care for whiskey when they can get it! They prefer beer."

LATER OPINIONS ON THIS SUBJECT.

In his annual report for this year Lieutenant General Samuel B. M. Young says:

"Special attention is invited to the incisive comments of department commanders upon the demoralizing effect of the operation of Section 38 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines in post exchanges. This law has now been in operation for over two years and a half, and has been fairly tested. Reports received from officers of all grades throughout the Army who have had practical experience in supervising and observing post exchanges under present conditions exhibit practical unanimity of opinion as to the evil effects of this restriction.

"These evil effects show themselves in increased drunkenness; in loathsome diseases contracted while men are under the influence of a bad or drugged liquor; in increased desertion, resulting from the same cause, the men while in a drugged condition being robbed by depraved associates of both sexes, and for this reason reluctant to return to their posts; and generally in increased insubordination.

"In addition to these considerations of morality, discipline, and health, there is a further one advanced by the commanding general, Department of Texas, that the soldier's rights and privileges should not be curtailed simply because he is a soldier; that he should be considered as a citizen in the community in which he is serving, and, where no impairment of his military efficiency would result therefrom, should have a citizen's rights and privileges.

"In view of the fact that Congress, after a full presentation of the general subject in the Department's letter of Jan. 8, 1903, failed to take any action by way of removing this restriction, I have some hesitation in again bringing this matter to the attention of the Department. I do not feel at liberty, however, to ignore a reform almost unanimously advocated by officers who have the best interests of the Army at heart, and whose recommendations are entitled to consideration. Since the original establishment of the canteen feature of the post exchange there has never been a time when the dominant sentiment of the Army did not approve that feature as tending strongly to promote morality, sobriety and discipline among the troops."

In his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1903, Brigadier General Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the Army, says on the subject of the post exchange:

"While the admission rate for alcoholism represents only so much of the total intemperance of the Army as comes under the professional observation of the medical officers, nevertheless, when taken for a long term of years and for many thousands of men, it is a very fair index of the drinking habits of the troops. From the reports of the Surgeon General for the past twenty years it is found that alcoholism is not nearly so great an evil in the Army as it was prior to the establishment of the post exchange, allowing the sale of beer and light wines to the soldier. From 1883 to 1888 the annual admission rate for alcoholism varied from 69 to 40 per thousand. When this last figure was reached the Surgeon General reported, in 1889, 'There is here manifested a gratifying temperance movement which it is hoped the canteen system may render more actively progressive,' and in 1890, 'Prohibition on the military reservation has been suggested and tried, but this has immediately invited the establishment of dens of dissipation and disease just beyond the jurisdiction of the commanding officer. License on the reservation, in the opinion of our medical officers, is infinitely preferable to unbridled license outside of it. It is believed that the canteen system will have a greater effect in reducing the statistics of alcoholism than any measure that has yet been tried.'

"This hope and belief seem to have been abundantly justified, as will be seen from the following tabulation, showing a steady decrease of alcoholism:

Admission rate for alcoholism per thousand of strength, Regular Army, 1889 to 1892, inclusive.			
Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1889.....	41.43	1896.....	29.06
1890.....	40.73	1897.....	27.86
1891.....	40.01	1898.....	15.16
1892.....	37.23	1899.....	18.70
1893.....	33.97	1900.....	18.38
1894.....	30.94	1901.....	23.80
1895.....	30.11	1902.....	22.65

The North American Review returns to the subject in an article by William Conant Church, appearing in the number of the Review for December, 1903, just published. In this article the author says:

"The outcry against what for the want of a better name has been known as the Army canteen emphasizes the saying of Bulwer Lytton that, 'in life it is difficult to say who do the most mischief, enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best.' Certainly, no one who sought to injure our Army could have done more effective work for its demoralization than have the worthy matrons and maidens of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who, in their zeal for reform, persuaded Congress to make the Army a victim of their theories on the subject of temperance. It is no reflection upon these excellent ladies to say, that they are profoundly ignorant upon the subject of the Army and the life of garrison and camp, for the soldiers of the Regular Army, who are in the proportion of less than one in a thousand, form a class by themselves, gathered in a comparatively few localities, and having little intercourse with civilians. It was a question, in the case of the beer-selling feature of the canteen, of a difference of opinion between those who thoroughly understand the Army and Army conditions and a small but most persistent and vociferous body of theorists who have no concern with the Army, nor interest in it, beyond making it the victim of their hobbies. Reason was contemned and prejudice had its way."

URGENT PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., takes occasion in his annual report to point out certain problems of National defense which are bound to become more and more important from this time forward. One of these problems is revealed in the simple statement that, although five years have elapsed since we acquired Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, we have done nothing at all in the matter of providing for the permanent defense of their coasts and harbors. For this neglect, which is flatly at variance with sound public policy, neither the Army nor the Navy is to blame. Eminent officers of both Services have earnestly urged the necessity of properly fortifying the important harbors of our insular possessions. On his return from the Philippines, for example, Lieutenant General Miles earnestly recommended that one or more of the principal ports in those islands be strongly fortified, and his recommendation was heartily approved by Admiral Dewey. The entire responsibility for our do-nothing policy rests upon Congress, which appears to have proceeded upon the fanciful theory that we can insure the safety of our island territories simply by posting signs along their shores bearing the warning inscription, "No Trespassing." That we have held these outlying possessions five years undisturbed is not because they are in any proper sense prepared to resist an attack from the sea, but solely because we have been at peace with all the world.

One need but glance at the territorial projects we have undertaken to realize the importance of the work which General Crozier has suggested. Without fixed defenses in the Philippines it would be possible for a hostile force to occupy a harbor and hold a city as Dewey did in 1898, but with such defenses, the enemy would have to employ an army to make a landing and operate against whatever troops there might be on shore, and a superior fleet of war vessels to convoy the army to its landing point and protect its continuous stream of supplies. "A territory as large as the Philippine Archipelago," says General Crozier, "with all the resources which are to be found in those islands, might, with the assistance of proper defenses for its important harbors, be able to maintain itself even though cut off by the sea during the continuance of a short war. And if so defended, it would in any event compel, for the hostile occupation of its principal centers, the dispatch of a sea and land force of such magnitude as to consume a very considerable portion of the military energy of a possible enemy."

But the situation in the Philippines is only a single factor in the problem. We shall presently have a great naval station on Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii. To build that station and not fortify it would be an act of almost inconceivable folly. We maintain a naval base in the Island of Guam which, unless provided with permanent defenses would probably be worthless, if not actually untenable in a naval campaign directed at our supremacy in the Philippines. We have established a splendid navy yard on Puget Sound which should be protected with fortifications not less powerful than the magnificent works which Great Britain has constructed at Esquimaux. Our harbors in Porto Rico are insufficiently protected and should be strengthened in such a manner as will make them effective supports of the substantial fortifications which it is proposed to construct at Culebra in the Virgin Islands.

Added to all these problems, is the still greater one involved in the construction of the isthmian canal. The proper defense of the water way will require massive fortifications on both shores of the isthmus—massive enough to counterbalance the strength of England's powerful works at St. Lucia and other points in the West Indies, and capable of withstanding any hostile fleet which might succeed in forcing a passage into the Caribbean Sea. The first line of the canal defenses will necessarily be on the outer rim of the Caribbean, guarding the passages leading into those waters from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the small islands in the bay of Panama on the western coast, but there must be a second line consisting of great fortifications at each mouth of the canal itself, capable of successful resistance to the attack of a hostile fleet.

The need of these powerful defensive works is one of the vicissitudes of national greatness. If we are to hold what we have gained we must fortify. Our works in our outlying territory must be developed on the principle that they are a vital part of our mainland coast defenses. Our isolation is a thing of the past; we are in contact on both the Atlantic and Pacific with the great naval powers of Europe. To develop these defenses along lines which shall insure permanent security for national interests is one of the most urgent of all the military problems now before the country. It cannot safely be neglected. It can be solved, and the time to solve it is when the country is at peace. In calling attention to this great question General Crozier has rendered a valuable service. He has shown that the Army is ready as usual for any constructive project to which it may be assigned, and that all it needs is authority to go ahead. That granted, the rest will be certain.

With the necessary fortification of our outlying territories there will naturally arise the need of a considerable increase in the Artillery arm of the Service. In fact, the Artillery is already too small for the work required of it, and an increase is necessary even to man our mainland coast defenses now completed and under way. General Chaffee has already called attention to the insufficiency of the force available for coast defense and it

is clear that the insufficiency, unless speedily remedied, will become a source of increasing embarrassment as the shore works now under construction advance toward completion. An encouraging recognition of this need appears in the bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Esch, published at the time, providing for a reorganization of the Artillery Corps. The measure authorizes a corps to consist of one major general, seven brigadier generals, twenty-seven colonels, fifty-one lieutenant colonels, ninety-three majors, 308 captains, 246 first lieutenants, 218 second lieutenants and an enlisted force of 27,237 as against the present corps of 525 officers and 13,734 men. This measure may not provide for all the needs of the service, but it is a step in the right direction and its introduction in Congress is an indication of awakening interest in the important subject to which it relates.

WORK OF OUR NAVY AT PANAMA.

The Navy Department has received reports from Comdr. John Hubbard, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Nashville, Comdr. Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Dixie and Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Boston, which clearly describe the energetic and successful efforts of these officers in preserving peace and order in the isthmus during the recent political disturbances in the State of Panama.

Commander Hubbard states that the Nashville arrived in Colon Nov. 2, and that on Nov. 4, after having notified the authorities of both Colombia and the Republic of Panama that no troops would be allowed to pass over the Panama railroad, he received word that if the Colombian Generals, Tobal and Amaya, who had been seized by the revolutionists, were not released, the Colombian troops under Colonel Torres would open fire on the town of Colon, and kill every United States citizen in the place. Thereupon Commander Hubbard landed a force of 42 men from the Nashville under command of Lieut. Comdr. Horace M. Witzell, U.S.N., with Midshipman John P. Jackson, U.S.N., second in command. These troops were instructed to protect life and property but not to fire unless fired upon. They were quartered in a shed belonging to the Panama railroad company, which was speedily surrounded by Colombians, whose evident purpose it was to provoke an attack, but no shot was fired. Several hours after Colonel Torres, commanding the Colombian forces agreed to withdraw his troops from the town if Commander Hubbard would withdraw the guard landed from the Nashville.

Having been convinced that Colonel Torres had made the proposals in good faith, and in view of the fact that his force outnumbered the Nashville ten to one, Commander Hubbard withdrew his guard. In his report he says:

"I am positive that the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident intention of standing their ground, had a most salutary and decisive effect on the immediate situation and was the initial step in the ultimate abandonment of Colon by the Colombian troops and their return to Cartagena the following day. Lieutenant Commander Witzell is entitled to much praise for his admirable work in command on the spot. The Department's attention is directed to the fact that the occurrences of Nov. 4 amounted to practically the making of war on the United States by the officers in command of the Colombian troops in Colon. I feel that I cannot sufficiently strongly represent to the Department the grossness of this outrage and the insult to our dignity, even apart from the savagery of the threat."

Commander Delano arrived at Colon on the Dixie, Nov. 5, and, being the senior officer present, assumed command. Having been informed by signal from the Nashville that the situation on shore was extremely critical, he landed two companies of marines under command of Major John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., at 8.15 p.m., with orders to permit no armed force of either party to land. The town was quiet and the night passed without incident. On Nov. 6, Commander Delano received definite notice that the State of Panama had seceded from the Republic of Colombia and that Senor Mariano Mendez had been designated as chief authority of the new government, whereupon the marines were ordered back to the ship. Commander Delano's report comments "most favorably on the energetic and efficient handling of the battalion at all times by Major Lejeune and the officers under his command, and in the alacrity with which the enlisted men responded to the call, and their general good conduct." The commander adds that he forbade the American schooner Intrepid, Capt. F. G. Palmer, to carry arms for either party.

Commander Diehl reports from Panama under date of Nov. 9, that the British Vice Consul had expressed a fear that two British steamers, the Manave and the Quito, lying at Bonaventura, Colombia, might be seized by the Colombian Government and used to transport troops to the State of Panama. The Vice Consul also feared that if the vessels were put to such uses with the Colombian gunboat Bogota as a convoy, the Provisional Government might send out gunboats and destroy them. "I told the Vice Consul," says Commander Diehl "to keep me informed of the movements of the vessels and that I would attend to the matter. I afterwards had a private interview with the Minister of War for the Provisional Government of Panama, Senor Obarri, who controls both army and navy of Panama, and politely requested him not to move his gunboats for any hostile purpose, as it might mean the destruction of the British property, which I was protecting. He acceded at once."

In a supplementary report of occurrences preceding

the arrival of Commander Delano, by whom he was relieved on the evening of Nov. 5, Commander Hubbard states that having discovered on the morning of the 5th that Colonel Torres had not kept his agreement to withdraw the Colombian troops from Colon, he landed an armed force and recamped in the town until they were relieved by marines from the Dixie. Commander Hubbard assured Colonel Torres that he, Hubbard, had no interest in the affairs of either party, that his attitude was strictly neutral, that his sole purpose was to protect the lives and property of American citizens and that the troops of neither side should be transported across the isthmus. Later in the day Torres marched his troops into Colon, but their demeanor was less threatening than on the day before. The American women and children in the place went on board the steamers Marcomania and City of Washington, protection was offered to British subjects and the Nashville moved close in to protect the water front. During the afternoon, after a conference between Colonel Torres and officials of the Provisional Government, the Colombian troops, 474, embarked on the steamer Orinoco and departed for Cartagena. On the previous evening Major William M. Black and Lieut. Mark Brooke both of the Engineer Corps, U.S.A., arrived in Colon from Culebra and volunteered their services, "which," says Commander Hubbard, "were accepted, and they rendered very efficient help on the following day." Commander Hubbard's report concludes as follows:

"I beg to assure the Department that I had no part whatever in the negotiations that were carried on between Colonel Torres and the representatives of the Provisional Government—that I landed an armed force only when the lives of American citizens were threatened and withdrew this force as soon as there seemed to be no grounds for further apprehension of injury to American lives, or property; that I relanded an armed force because of the failure of Colonel Torres to carry out his agreement to withdraw, and announced intention of returning—and that my attitude was strictly neutral as between the two parties, my only purpose being to protect the lives and property of American citizens and to preserve the free and uninterrupted transit of the isthmus."

Relating to the events recorded above, the following letter was published under date of Nov. 24:

"Comdr. John Hubbard, U.S.N., commander of the Nashville:

"Sir.—Your report of the occurrences at Colon from the 2d to the 5th instant, during the recent revolution on the isthmus of Panama, have been read by the President, who has expressed himself as being much pleased with your action and desirous that you should be so informed. This I take pleasure in doing, and wish to add that your actions throughout appear to the Department to have been discreet, judicious, prompt and decided, to a marked degree. Lieut. Comdr. Witzell, Midshipman J. P. Jackson and the men under their command who were landed from the Nashville, deserve much praise for their coolness, fortitude and firmness, under provocation, when opposed by a greatly superior force during several hours. The conduct of your entire command reflect credit upon the Service and the country, and it affords me real gratification to convey to you the Department's cordial commendation. You will please read this letter at general muster."

Very respectfully,
W. H. MOODY Secretary."

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, had a long conference at the War Department on Nov. 25 with Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, who has recently been relieved as commander-in-chief of the military forces in the Philippines and returned home, after his retirement, on the transport Kilpatrick. The conference concerned Philippine affairs and the military administration in the islands in which General Davis has been a very important factor. Of the combat between the forces of Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Hassen's Cotta Moros, in which three hundred of the latter were killed, General Davis is quoted as saying that the fight was undoubtedly brought about by the demand made upon the chief for the surrender of one or more persons connected with the recent murder of American soldiers. Because of the reverence in which the Moros hold a rifle, General Davis thinks that their attack on our soldiers was for the purpose of capturing their arms. He pointed out that it is the characteristic of the Moros to regard the commission of murder as a detail of the day's work, and he stated that a Moro will volunteer to pay for the murder of a man with so many carabao.

The Chief of Artillery has received a report from Fort Monroe showing that a most remarkable record was recently made there with a 12-inch gun battery. The single 12-inch gun was fired at a regulation target moving at a speed of about seven miles and at a range varying between 3,500 and 4,800 yards. Four shots were fired by the gun in five minutes and each one struck the target. It is stated in the report that by manipulation the Fort Monroe authorities have now reduced the time, from the order by the commanding officer to a battery commander to fire at a certain target to the time the gun is actually fired, to less than a minute. In other words the range and position of the target are ascertained, the gun sighted and fired in less than a minute.

We learn that Mr. Lowe, managing director of the Vickers-Maxim Company, was killed on Nov. 25 in an automobile accident in London.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has presented an interesting report of which we give the following synopsis:

The total commissioned strength of the Artillery Corps is 632. Of this number 365, or 57.7 per cent. have had less than five years' experience as commissioned officers. Of the 267 Artillery officers of more than five years' experience, 53 are on detached service.

About 34 per cent. of the total number of Artillery officers present for duty have had over five years' experience in the Artillery. The gravity of this situation will be readily appreciated when it is recalled that at the present time the duties and responsibilities of an Artillery officer are greater than ever before.

The following shows the number absent from their commands: Lieutenant colonels, 1; majors, 5; captains, 45; 1st lieutenants, 22; 2d lieutenants, 43; vacancies, 10; total, 135.

The Secretary of War has relieved this situation as it existed a year ago and before, by directing that officers from the line of the Army detailed for duty at the Military Academy, on recruiting service, and college duty, be furnished from the three arms proportionately to the number of officers in each arm. This has resulted in a considerable reduction of Artillery officers so detailed.

In addition to the remedial measures already adopted, the following is recommended:

Withdrawal of the Coast Artillery troops from the foreign possessions of the United States and provide by law for an academic staff, to include all officers of the line detailed on duty as instructors at the U.S.M.A., or at the Service schools. A detail in the Academic Staff should be for four years, and the place of an officer so detailed should be filled in a manner similar to the method which now obtains in the Staff Corps as provided in the act of Feb. 2, 1901. This would increase the Army about 125 officers of all grades, and its salutary effect would be immediately felt.

A station card for each officer of the Artillery Corps has been prepared, and in making transfers every effort has been made to equalize service at desirable and undesirable posts.

It is believed to be essential to efficiency in war that the regular Coast Artillery establishment be ultimately increased to 751 officers and about 22,000 enlisted men for existing armament. An immediate increase is neither contemplated nor recommended, as efficiency coupled with due economy demands, first, the thorough assimilation of officers appointed since the Spanish War, who are commanding or liable to command organizations. This assimilation is progressing as rapidly as facilities permit. The class of student officers at the Artillery School has been increased from 27 in 1902 to 50 for the present year—all that can possibly be accommodated at Fort Monroe. The companies of Coast Artillery now stationed in Hawaii and the Philippines should be returned to the United States before any increase of Coast Artillery is asked for, as they are not now performing Artillery duties proper, and there are no fortifications in those places.

A study has been undertaken with a view to determining the assignments to forts and batteries best suited to develop the maximum efficiency of the Coast Artillery militia, having in view the kind and amount of instruction which can be imparted to them. This preliminary is deemed desirable in order that an invitation may be extended to each State affected to organize a fixed number of officers and men as Coast Artillery with a view to their assignment for instruction and practice in peace, and service in war to forts and batteries which can be designated at the same time. This will be made the subject of a special report in the near future. It is now estimated that the total number of militia Coast Artillery needed to complement the Regular Coast Artillery for the defenses as they now exist is 500 commissioned officers and 14,000 enlisted men. The subject of militia for land defense of seacoast fortifications is not so pressing, but still of great importance, particularly as all estimates of the requisite number of Coast Artillerymen, both Regular and militia, have been made on the assumption that sufficient Infantry would be available for the land defense.

The recent maneuvers in the Artillery district of Portland, Me., afford means for a practical determination of the employment which may effectively be made of the organized militia, both as an Artillery reserve and as Infantry for land defense—the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and a brigade of Maine Infantry having cooperated with the Regular troops in the defense. Excellent and enthusiastic work was done by all.

Other opportunities to observe the practical work done by militia Coast Artillery have been afforded by the encampment of the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, N.G.N.Y.; two companies of the Connecticut Coast Artillery at Fort Terry, N.Y., and by the encampment of a battalion of California Coast Artillery at the Presidio. In each case considerable practical instruction was given and target practice undertaken with good results.

The chief of Artillery is fully alive to the necessity and desirability of fixing the relations of the organized militia to the Coast Artillery for the manning of the coast defenses, and anticipates the development of marked efficiency in the militia and a corresponding sense of satisfaction and security in the Artillery Corps as soon as these relations are established. It is believed that the militia can find its greatest usefulness in undertaking to furnish the manning body for the lighter armament, particularly the rapid fire guns. The efficient handling of a battery of eight, ten or twelve inch rifles, and, particularly, of mortars, can only be secured by their constant use and study by a trained personnel. An action between forts and ships will be as short as the ships can make it. The volume of fire from a single battleship equals that of the average fort. Every shot from the fort must count, and successive shots must be delivered with great rapidity and accuracy. It is believed that an adequate Artillery defense of the coast harbors demands a complement of Coast Artillerymen sufficient for the heavy armament installed, which it appears is about three-fourths completed as projected.

The longer the division of the Artillery into districts has been tried, the more satisfactory it has proved.

The annual maneuvers have been of great service in deciding upon the proper equipment. As a school of instruction for field and company officers, they have been of incalculable benefit. The thanks of the Artillery are due to the Navy for the energetic and willing manner in which their portion of the maneuvers has been conducted and for their unflinching zeal and enterprise.

It is recommended that steps be immediately taken to select the district for the ensuing year, in order that ample time may be given to the various supply departments to provide the necessary equipment.

Operations not classed as maneuvers, but of similar benefit and with practically no additional expense, were undertaken in the Department of the Columbia by the Department commander. These consisted in the regular garrisons stationed in the Artillery district of the Columbia (Fort Stevens, Columbia and Canby), and in the Artillery district of Puget Sound (Forts Flagler, Worden and Casey) watching for the approach of divisions of the United States naval forces on the Pacific Station (news of which had been received, but the exact time of which within two or three days was unknown), and the simulation of an Artillery defense. Exercises of a similar nature can be undertaken with great benefit in other departments.

The expenditure of the appropriations of last year for equipment and ammunition for target practice has greatly increased the facilities for instruction of the troops, which has been more practical than has heretofore been possible. The organization of Artillery districts with regular and frequent inspections has resulted in uniformity of method and increased efficiency.

An effort is being made to secure to each lieutenant the advantage of the course at the Artillery School before he is required to be examined for promotion, and after this year it is thought this may be invariably the case.

The Artillery Board, upon recommendation of this office, had revised the examination of officers for promotion, so as to bring within its scope all of the essentials of an Artillery officer's qualifications. The requirements of this examination, while thorough, are not beyond the capabilities of those who have a fair education coupled with a sense of their obligations to the Government. It is with pride that the Chief of Artillery invites attention to several lieutenants recently appointed who have successfully prepared themselves for promotion, without the assistance of the course at the Artillery School. To maintain the Corps of Artillery at the requisite standard of efficiency, it is essential that the requirements of this examination be rigidly adhered to, and officers who fail to meet them should be eliminated from the Service.

With the allowance of ammunition provided for by the appropriation of \$350,000 greatly increased efficiency is already apparent. This appropriation cannot be too liberal, and it is earnestly recommended that Congress be requested to further enlarge it.

It is gratifying to state that the reports of practice with mortars indicate a marked improvement in accuracy, but the allowance of ammunition is insufficient to effectively develop the use of this important element of coast defense.

The work done by the student officers and the Torpedo Company at Portland during the maneuvers is a gratifying evidence of the thoroughness of the course at the School of Submarine Defense.

By G.O. 9, A.G.O., 1903, the 54th Company, Coast Art., was organized as a "Torpedo Company" with station at Fort Totten, N.Y., the seat of the School of Submarine Defense. This company was increased to 140 men, who are constantly under instruction as submarine miners, the purpose being to periodically distribute trained men from this company to form a nucleus in each district for detachments of submarine miners, the men so distributed being replaced by others from the districts receiving them. This company took part in the combined maneuvers at Portland, where it performed excellent service, characterized by the great rapidity and accuracy with which the mines were planted.

Attention is invited to the recommendation in former reports for a material increase in the pay of electrician sergeants, in order that young men from civil life may be induced to take these positions.

The recommendation of last year that Congress be requested to provide for 125 electrician sergeants is renewed. The authorized number was increased to 100 by the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The School of Gunnery Specialists (Master Gunners) at Fort Monroe, Va., has been successfully inaugurated and nine of the 21 candidates qualified. Attention is particularly invited to the report of the work done by six of these during the combined maneuvers, which was not only satisfactory, but far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The great progress since 1898, when the present drill regulations were adopted, in the knowledge of the needs of coast defense and the practical fulfillment of these needs to a great extent, has rendered the present drill regulations largely obsolete, and a revision by a board of Artillery officers is now in progress, which it is anticipated will be ready for issue in a few months.

With the adoption of a rapid fire field gun, the Field Artillery is about to be placed on a footing of equality with that of other armies. The change will be revolutionary, and its quick and effective accomplishment will call for close study on the part of officers of the Field Artillery.

The general shortage of officers has fallen heavily on the Field Artillery, although a constant endeavor is made to have this arm bear only its share. There are two battalions for which no field officer is now available.

CLAIMS FOR EXTRA PAY.

A great many inquiries have been made by officers of Volunteers in the War with Spain in regard to the claims for extra pay where the officers were discharged before Jan. 12, 1899, and their regiments given furloughs. The decision rendered in the case of Col. Charles B. Hunt in May last declared that where the officers were on active military duty or guarding government property during the furlough period, they were entitled under the act of May 26, 1900, to extra pay. It is hoped that as a result of this decision an early settlement can be made of these claims, which are already more than five years old. The Treasury Department has not accepted this decision as binding and has tried to reject claims up to the present time, either because the records fail to show the service in spite of parole evidence by affidavits, or otherwise. As nearly all of these claims have now been rejected, the Treasury Department is closed to their consideration, it being a fixed rule of departmental procedure that a claim once rejected cannot be reopened in the department, even if a court's decision subsequently shows that the rejection was erroneous. About twelve hundred cases have now been filed in the Court of Claims under the Hunt decision and the Department of Justice in defending the claims was met by the very serious difficulty through this

large number of cases in evolving some method to dispose of them promptly. It was found during the summer that to take testimony in the usual way by representatives of the Department traveling through the country would involve the greatest possible delay and expense. In order to provide an expeditious way of disposing of these cases the Assistant Attorney General and Messrs. George A. and William B. King, the attorneys for a large majority of the officers, have devised after full consultation, a plan which has now been submitted to the court for approval. The evidence in each case, according to this plan, will be taken upon written interrogatories which will be answered by the claimant before an officer qualified to administer oaths and transmitted by him to the Court of Claims. The court will appoint an auditor to whom all these claims will be referred and the auditor will take up the claims and make report to the court as to the facts proved, whereupon the court will render judgment in such cases as are properly proved and will dismiss petitions if the proof is not satisfactory or the service rendered is not sufficient in their opinion to entitle the officer to extra pay. It is believed that in this way the claims can be promptly disposed of, many of them at the present term of the court, in time for the appropriation to be made at the regular session of Congress before it closes in the coming summer.

A FAMOUS RIFLE CONTEST.

Reviewing the history of military rifle practice in this country, from the time the present system was first inaugurated at Creedmoor in 1873, it is interesting to note that no trophy ever offered has awakened such keen competition, led to so many entries and interested as candidates so many celebrities as the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL CUP," which was manufactured by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and now graces the room of the Board of Officers of the 7th N.G.N.Y. The contest for this cup, begun at Creedmoor Oct. 8, 1873, was designed to stimulate long range military shooting, which at that date was practically unknown, and the distance was fixed at 500 yards.

The trophy was thus the first ever offered to the military of the United States at large, for team competition, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, teams strove for the honor of capturing the cup, this being the only contest that ever brought a team from California. The list of teams included the Battalion of Engineers and the 5th Artillery, U.S.A., and teams from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York.

The match was open to teams of twelve men, from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, using any military rifle, and firing seven shots per man at 500 yards from any position. The trophy was solid silver, value \$750, and had to be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the final property of the winner.

In the first contest there were nine teams, the 22d N. G.N.Y., proving the winner by a long lead. Its score was 211 points, and the scores of the other teams were: 79th N.Y., 152; 12th N.Y., 151; 9th N.Y., 140; U.S. Engineers, 108; 23d N.Y., 101; 13th N.Y., 61; 19th N.Y., 33, and the 14th N.Y., 32. The highest possible score was 420 points, and a comparison of scores made then and now is interesting.

The following years found increased interest in the match and higher scores, and in 1878 no less than twenty teams competed. The 7th Regiment began the fight for the trophy in the second contest in 1874, and from that time on there was the hottest kind of rivalry for honors, especially between the 7th and the battalion of Engineers, U.S.A., both of whom spared no effort to win. The Army representatives and others made gallant efforts, but the 7th finally won with the largest score on record in the match, made with the .50 caliber Remingtons against .45 caliber Springfields. The winning team of the 7th was composed of F. C. McLewee, W. F. Higgins, H. T. Lockwood, C. H. Eagle, Fred Alder, W. A. Bryant, J. P. M. Richards, H. P. Thompson, W. J. Underwood, J. L. Price, J. H. Brown and G. F. Merchant. Underwood, who now commands Co. G, is, we believe, the only member of the team now on active duty with the regiment.

The following is a list of the winning teams during each year of the contest, with aggregate score:

	Points.
1873.—22d New York.....	211
1874.—7th New York.....	247
1875.—2d Connecticut.....	306
1876.—7th New York.....	300
1877.—18th New York.....	328
1878.—Engineer Battalion, U.S.A.....	319
1879.—20th Separate Co., New York.....	351
1880.—35th Battalion, New York.....	339
1881.—Engineer Battalion, U.S.A.....	349
1882.—Pennsylvania.....	350
1883.—7th New York.....	370

During the contest for the cup 155 teams competed for it, and 1,800 individuals composing the teams fired in competition 13,020 shots. What they fired in practice is unknown, but at the least, each team had six days of preliminary shooting at some range, and even this would make 78,120 rounds for practice.

Among the numerous competitors who have shot for the cup are many well known military men. A few have passed away, but the large majority are still hale and hearty on either the active or retired list. In the long list of names are the following:

Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore, Lieut. Col. A. M. Miller, Majors W. M. Black, W. L. Fisk, J. C. Mallory, T. L. Casey, T. A. Bingham, Majors Carter, J. G. Warren, H. F. Hodges, and F. V. Abbot, all of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. G. J. Fiebigler, Prof. U. S.M.A.; Major R. C. Van Vliet, 16th U.S. Inf.

From the National Guard there were Lieut. Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, now Judge Gildersleeve, and Major Henry Fulton, of International rifle team fame, both members of the 12th N.Y. Sergt. J. B. Frothingham, 23d N.Y., now brevet brigadier general, retired; Col. G. D. Scott, 8th N.Y., now brevet brigadier general, retired; Capt. S. M. Welch, Jr., 65th N.Y., now colonel and brevet brigadier general; Corp. F. C. McLewee, 7th N.Y., later inspector general; Col. David E. Austen, 47th N.Y., now colonel of the 13th; Col. B. F. Hart, 9th N.Y.; Col. J. R. Hitchcock, 9th N.Y.; Major E. Duffy, 69th N.Y., now colonel; Priv. W. J. Underwood, 7th N.Y., now captain; Col. S. S. Eddy, 54th N.Y.; Lieut. E. M. Hoffman, 30th Sep. Co. N.Y., later adjutant general; Lieut. P. Farrelly, 69th N.Y., now captain and brevet major.

Capt. S. Ellis Briggs, 22d N.Y., now major commanding the Old Guard; Major W. H. Brownell, 47th N.Y.,

later major general; Capt. C. F. Robbins, 7th N.Y., later I.G. of Rifle Practice; Lieut. Col. E. DeForest, 2d N.Y.; Drum Major Strube, 22d N.Y.; Capt. R. Cardova, 14th N.Y.; Capt. C. S. Burns, 12th N.Y., and late major, U.S.A., in Philippines, and also a veteran of the Civil War; Capt. W. C. Clark, 71st N.Y., also a well known veteran of the Civil War; Sergt. J. B. Holland, 7th N.Y., now major on staff of General Roe; Private Geo. T. Lorigan, 9th N.Y., now major, retired; Pvt. J. McNevin, 13th N.Y., now ordnance sergeant; Capt. W. H. Murphy, 12th N.Y.; Sergt. Major W. R. Coughtry, 7th N.Y., now retired, and a well known lawyer, and old Pvt. A. B. Van Heusen, of the 12th N.Y., a veteran of the Civil War, who is still able to plunk the bullseye with rare skill.

REPORT ON ARMY WAR COLLEGE.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., president of the Army War College, devotes his annual report largely to a discussion of the scope and methods of that institution, after explaining that the funds provided for the War College by the acts of June 30, 1902, and March 2, 1903, are being expended for necessary buildings and equipment. General Bliss presents an elaborate statement of the object which the establishment is expected to accomplish. He points out that in the vitally important task of developing the War College along lines to give it the highest usefulness in the practical training of the largest number of officers, very little help is derived from a study of foreign systems of military education. Under the best of the foreign systems, the officer receives his professional training in service with large bodies of troops constantly on a war footing or closely approximating to it, whereas under our system, with no great standing army, a course of training must be provided which shall prepare officers to serve in various grades and even pass from one branch of the line to another; line officers must be able to serve in staff corps and departments and staff officers in the line. "In this idea," says General Bliss, "the life work of one of our ablest officers—the late General Upton—found its inspiration, and assimilation of the drill regulations of the three arms was for the especial purpose of enabling trained officers to pass from one arm to another with least loss of efficiency."

Following a broad discussion of the purpose of the post schools for regimental officers and remarking that those institutions bear no direct relation to the Army War College, General Bliss asks: "What is the object and true line of work of the Army War College?" He then proceeds to answer the question, by showing that, according to the original idea proposed by the Secretary of War in 1899, the division of military information should be combined with the college, and that the college should not supersede the Service schools which even then, as he stated, "so far as instruction is concerned, largely cover the ground." So far as regards the character of the instruction to be given at this institution the Secretary's idea is contained in the following words: "Its instruction would, at the outset and perhaps permanently, be given through these Service schools, but it should give unity, influence, authority and effectiveness in military affairs to the work and the thought developed in them, aside from mere instruction, etc." It will be noted that the plan here outlined proposed to assign to the War College many of the functions of the General Staff. This is due partly to the fact that at the time these words were written our General Staff was a mere hope of the future which might never be realized, in which case an Army War College might be made, in part, to take the place of such a body of men; and second, to the fact that an Army War College, properly developed and doing things which it should do, is more than any other institution both the creation and creature of the General Staff.

As to what should be taught at the Army War College, how it shall be taught and how the teaching shall be extended to the greatest number, General Bliss says:

"1. We would eliminate 'the collection of military information.' For this purpose a special and ably directed bureau has been created and is now part of the General Staff. We should eliminate any special study of the preparation of material of war. This is doubtless an important study, but its proper place is elsewhere. The investigations of the War College should relate to the best application of the materials which actually exist to conditions which may arise to-morrow. We should omit the formal study of the theory of the subjects that are or can be sufficiently taught in the Service schools, such as history, arms, construction of fortifications, mapping and sketching, military hygiene, military law, physics, geology, mathematics, surveying and chemistry. These constitute by far the largest part of the course in a foreign War College. They require two or three years for completion and for this reason alone, if for no other, such a course would be impracticable with us on account of the small number of officers who could follow it. Nor is their study necessary with us, since we are able to furnish an abundance of officers amply qualified in them. There will be left, therefore, for the War College, the broad field, outlined by the Secretary of War in 1899, of 'the study of the larger problems of military science,' to 'devise the plans' relating to the question of military preparation and movement in time of war. Ultimate responsibility for this is imposed upon the General Staff, but with us, as with the Navy, the War College should be one of the most important agencies for meeting this responsibility."

"2. The college should under the direction of the Chief of Staff, take up the detailed study of the military problems confronting the United States. It should work out the multitudinous details which are necessary to enable the Chief of Staff and his subordinates to determine which of several projects will be best in the event of a certain contingency. This study should be so complete that in case the contingency for which it is made arises, the Chief of Staff should be able to formulate the daily orders governing the minutest movements during at least the early days of the operation. By its relations with the Naval War College, the Army War College should tend to produce harmony of action between the two Services in all cases requiring co-operation."

"3. At stated intervals a number of officers, selected from those who are known in advance as being among the ones who will play an important part in carrying these plans into execution, should be assembled for their minute and detailed study. This study should, in its general character, be the working out of a great war game. At this time lectures may be delivered by the most competent officers upon each of the important

problems which arise in the course of study. These lectures will not be general, but in the nature of special memoranda relating to the problems in hand. Military road making, military bridge building and all kinds of work of construction and demolition will be considered with special reference to the work to be constructed or destroyed in the conduct of this practical operation. In the same way will be investigated any special problems of transportation by land or water, special difficulties of embarkation and disembarkation, questions of food supply, of equipment of all kinds, of the organization of trains, etc.,—all with reference to the concrete problem under consideration.

"If the project involves the siege and defense of a fortified place, the siege problem will be studied with reference to that particular place. The project will necessarily indicate where a combat or battle may be expected and the question of strategy incident to it, and of great and minor tactics, will be studied with reference to these particular localities. Finally, the project may involve many and grave questions of international law which should be solved for the benefit of the officers interested, by well recognized authorities who would view them as questions which have actually arisen and upon which their official opinion has been asked. It is not necessary to say that the nature of this work requires that it should be confidential."

"Upon the foregoing lines approved by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, the War College has already begun work. Until the completion of the new building, which will provide conveniences for the work of a considerable number of officers, it is believed that the following regulations are all that is necessary for the government of the Army War College:

"1. The Army War College shall be located in the city of Washington, D.C.

"2. The College shall be under the direct control of the Chief of Staff.

"3. Under the direction of the Chief of Staff, the management of the College shall be vested in a president and two directors, who shall be assisted by a secretary.

"4. The special duty of the College shall be to assist the Chief of Staff and the General Staff in the preparation of plans for the national defense. For this purpose such number of suitable officers as may from time to time be found to be necessary by the Chief of Staff shall be detailed from the General Staff, or from officers of the line, or other staff corps and departments of the Army, and these officers shall work with and under the direction of the personnel provided in paragraph three.

"5. The War College will receive from time to time instructions from the Chief of Staff as to the problems which it shall take up, and the general line of investigation which it shall pursue. After the most complete study practicable, a report will be rendered to the Chief of Staff setting forth the recommendations of the College. This report will be reviewed and criticised by the Chief of Staff and such section of the General Staff as may be directed to do so by him, and if necessary, will be returned to the College with these criticisms for further study and revision. Whenever the nature of the problem is such as to require harmony of action between the two Services, the report will be submitted to the Joint Board of Army and Navy officers, appointed by General Order No. 107, A.G.C. 1903, and the conclusion will be further studied in the light of the criticisms made by said Board. Upon the final acceptance of the report of the College by the Chief of Staff, the report will be filed in his office.

"6. From time to time, as may be determined by the Chief of Staff, a selected number of officers will be taken from the Army at large, will be assembled at the War College for the minute and detailed study, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, of the projects thus formulated.

"7. The work of the War College in the preparation of its reports and in the subsequent instruction based thereon shall be confidential."

DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Though Major General George W. Davis, U.S.A., was relieved from the command of the Division of the Philippines, by his retirement, before the time for preparing the annual report arrived, it was thought best for him to make a report covering his ten months of administration. This report, including the auxiliary reports, makes a volume of 282 pages. It contains not only the record of the ten months covered by it, but a presentation of opinions and theories developed by General Davis's continuous service in the Philippines since January, 1901, during which the government of the islands has been transferred from the military to the civil authorities.

General Davis thinks that the status of the civil government to the Army should be more exactly defined. The government of the islands is a "Politico-Military Government" in which civil and military attributes are combined. It is now more military in the make up of its personnel than any British Crown colony. The Army will, for an indefinite time, be essential to the maintenance of orderly government and to establish it in its proper relations to the civil authority power should be invested in the Governor as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, as well as of the police and militia. He should have an executive council, part native and part American, and the commanding general of the forces should be ex-officio a member of this council with strictly defined duties. This would avoid the possibility of friction. "It is well the military government is ended," says General Davis, "and there should be no suggestion or thought of its return;" but "it is due to the Army that it be recognized as entitled to a representative in the Executive Council." If the intervention of an armed force should be necessary in suppressing disorders, the military member of the Cabinet would, in pursuance of the Governor's orders, employ such force as might be necessary, native or American. Now, nominees of the civil government have partial control over the military forces and Army officers have found themselves in the mortifying position of being forbidden to lead into action the troops of their commands whom they had organized, instructed for years, brought to a high state of efficiency, and whose material wants, under other leadership, they must still supply.

General Davis is rather pessimistic in his view of conditions in the Philippines. We have raised the hopes and expectations of the natives beyond the possibilities of realization. We have demoralized them by our extravagant and wasteful methods, but have thus far done

nothing to raise the general social, industrial and economical level. The Filipinos flock to the cities when the Army quartermasters hire them at four times the pay they formerly received, and hang around waiting for a job, while the fields remain uncultivated, public roads projected by the Government are unconstrued, and labor at living rates by individual employees is unprocureable. If the Army would refuse to employ natives, they would return to their legitimate work. From this experience it is argued that the officers of high rank who encourage the native soldier in his demand for a scale of pay and a liberality in the ration corresponding to that of the American soldier, are doing great mischief. The average weight of the American soldier is 150 pounds and that of the native 128. Their need of food is in like proportion (as 100 to 86.8). The Filipino is like the native pony, which gets fat on one-half or two-thirds the food required for the American horse. The regular ration costs 18.9 cents; the native should be satisfied with one costing 12.61 cents. The Spaniards feed their native soldiers for two and one-fourth cents gold. It costs us about fifteen cents, or more than six times as much. Altogether we pay \$15 a month gold for what the Spaniards got for \$3.18. To increase the native ration would be a wicked waste of money. The "chowe" of a native carpenter, one of the most vigorous of men, costs less than fifteen cents a day.

The Americans are the most lavish and wasteful people in the world and General Davis finds evidence of this vice in Army administration. There is a constant and persistent clamor for a still more liberal expenditure of public money. With it comes a "letting down of the bars of conscience; and it is not unusual to find officers permitting or neglecting to notice abuses in matters that affect the use of public money in a manner that is either forbidden by law or was certainly not contemplated by those who voted the appropriations. If the exterior possessions of the United States were as extensive as are those of Holland, or were equal even to those of France, and we should undertake to administer the affairs of their people in the same generous manner that prevails in the Philippines, the drain upon the resources of the United States would be appalling, producing a financial crisis in our affairs."

Our total expenditures in the Philippines are estimated at \$24,000,000. A nipa house, which in 1898 could be had for \$50, now costs \$300, and other things are in relative proportion.

As to other matters, General Davis reports that the reduction in the number of men to a company has decreased strength out of proportion to the reduction of numbers. One company of 100 men will turn out as many men for duty as two of 60 each. Infantry is far less expensive than Cavalry, and more effective against a native enemy and the losses of Cavalry horses is very great. For this reason it is recommended that mounted troops, as their time expires, be largely replaced by Infantrymen, and that the enlisted men of about one-half the organizations be natives.

Two years is too short a period of service. The tour of duty should be for four or five. A trained army will do better work than new recruits, and with proper precautions their health will not suffer. "If England, Holland and France had adopted the policy of shipping their troops home every two years, there is little hazard in saying they would never have effected the conquest of those vast tropical regions they now govern with so much advantage to the governed. If an 8% or a 10% increase were allowed for the third and each subsequent year of continuous Philippine service, but not to extend beyond a 25% increase in all, the result would be that fully half of the officers ordered to these islands would be glad to remain. The transitory stay of officers which is now the rule is a very great detriment to efficient insular service and besides is a cause of constant expense to the Government."

General Davis presents a project which contemplates the continuous service in the Philippines of six regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry, whose enlisted men would be exclusively natives, or one battalion in each of the regiments could be composed of natives whose service in the Philippines should be permanent. "The native Filipinos under American officers will be as true and faithful as any troops could be, provided they are well treated and are paid promptly."

General Davis gives a detailed account of military operations in his Division which is supplemented by the reports of Department commanders. He says: "The Bates agreement with the Sultan of Sulu, which it appears was advised by the Schurman Commission, is an obstacle to the establishment of good government; but there have been many instances of failure on the Sultan's part to observe the requirements of the compact, and the bargain is voidable on the part of the United States, in its discretion." The same thing is said in substance by other officers. "With the Bates agreement out of the way, the Government will have to deal only with the chiefs of the village head men, called dattos. There should be no great difficulty in establishing a satisfactory relation with these village chiefs. Each one who is loyal and true to the General Government should be the head of his little village, which would be governed and administered according to law, and there would be no sultan over-lord to keep his people stirred up or semi-hostile. Very soon the Sultan of Sulu will be only a character in history and no one will regret his exit, not even his own people and race."

General Davis advises the establishment of a general service corps of enlisted soldiers. The Manila Q.M. Department has not less than 5,000 laborers in its employ. The laboring work about posts should be done by hired laborers, and no extra duty pay allowed. Discharges by purchase and favor should not be allowed. Hundreds of soldiers thus discharged are making a nuisance of themselves and bringing the American name into disrepute. Enlisted men should not be discharged in the islands, especially those discharged without honor.

Of the 13,815 trials by court-martial during the year, 30 per cent. were due to over indulgence in intoxicants. The Inspector General of the Division says: "The absence of the canteen is seriously felt. The effect is to encourage men to drink the various native drinks, many of which are very injurious, and to encourage the use of opium. At the several posts inspected it was learned that, in spite of all precautions, considerable liquor, usually of bad quality, found its way into garrison. Prices for whisky, smuggled into garrison, range from five to eight dollars gold per quart, and it finds ready sale even at these exorbitant prices. The 'Chino' and native merchants can afford to take very heavy chances with such profits in view. A canteen where the men could procure good pure beer and wine at a reasonable price would be a blessing."

The torpedo flotilla arrived at Old Point, Va., Nov. 23, awaiting orders to go to sea.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron.
Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron.
Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At navy yard, New York.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Navy Yard, New York.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At navy yard, N.Y.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Colon Nov. 16.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At navy yard, New York.
CHICAGO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. At navy yard, New York. Has been ordered out of commission at Boston.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush, at Tompkinsville.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At navy yard, Norfolk.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Colon, Nov. 7.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs, arrived at San Juan, Nov. 23.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Colon, Colombia.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Arrived at Santo Domingo City, Nov. 21.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams, Guantanamo.
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At League Island.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. Arrived at Norfolk, Nov. 23.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At navy yard, New York.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.
INDIANA, Capt. William H. Emory. In North River, New York.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. At Beirut.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Djibouti.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Beirut.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lambertson, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station in care of Postmaster, N.Y. city.
NEWARK (flagship), sailed Nov. 25, from Montevideo to Bahia.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed Nov. 25, from Montevideo for Bahia.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Nov. 25, from Montevideo for Bahia.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed Nov. 25 from Montevideo for Bahia.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific squadron, while at Panama is in care of Postmaster, New York city.
NEW YORK, Capt. John J. Hunker. At Bremerton.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. At Bremerton.
BOSTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles ordered to command.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Panama.
MARBLEHEAD (temporary flagship) Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived at Panama.
NERO (collier). At Panama.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Sailed Nov. 24, from Kobe for Yokohama.
RAINBOW, Comdr. George L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Stirling) At Cavite.
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Capt. U. Sebree. Capt. Richardson Clover ordered to command. At Yokohama.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At Yokohama.
ALBANY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Cavite.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samoini.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Yokohama.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. Ordered home to Atlantic Coast from Cavite.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Hankow.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Cavite.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Sailed Nov. 1 from Shanghai for Newchwang to remain for the winter.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfeld. At Cavite. Has been ordered to Pensacola, Fla., to be placed out of commission there.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Shanghai.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hong Kong.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Yokohama.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.
PISCATAQUA, Bsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Oct. 21 from Cavite for Newchwang to remain for the winter.
QUIROS, Lieut. Benton C. Decker. At Cavite.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Yokohama.
SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. At Mindanao.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. At Shanghai.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Nagasaki.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. At Shanghai.
WOMPATUCK, At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Hong Kong.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. At Hampton Roads.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At New York.
YANKEE, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Comdr. L. C. Heller ordered to command.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At Boston. Ordered out of commission.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Sailed from Bahia, Honda to Hampton Roads Nov. 24.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Hampton Roads.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At Portsmouth, N.H.
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At navy yard, Norfolk.
ACCOMAC (tug), Bsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug), Bsn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE (tug), Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
ARETUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. Sailed Nov. 21 from Boston for San Juan.
APACHE (tug), Navy yard, New York. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola.
CHICKSAW (tug), Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. James K. Cogswell. At Portsmouth, N.H.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bsn. F. Carall. At Key West.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, New York.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Washington.
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Bahia Honda. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Heilner. At Portsmouth, N.H. Ordered out of commission.
FORTUNE (tug), At Mare Island. Address there.
HERCULES (tug), At Norfolk.
HIST, Lieut. Chas. T. Owens. At Boston.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin), At Norfolk.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry R. Price. At Mare Island.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address there.
IWANA (tug), At navy yard, Boston, Mass., Address there.
MASSASOIT (tug), Bsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Albert Gleanes. At Colon. Send Mail in care Postmaster, N.Y. City.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug), At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug), At New York.
NARCISSA (tug), At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.
NINA (tug), has been loaned to Lighthouse Board.
OSCEOLA (tug), Bsn. E. J. Norcott. Key West. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug), At Newport.
PEORIA, At Newport.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be assigned to the Asiatic Fleet.
PONTIAC (tug), Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHEATON (tug), At New York. Address there.
PUWUKEET (tug), Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. Arrived at New York Nov. 20.
RAPIDO (tug), Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Bsn. John Winn. At Annapolis.
SIREN (tender to Franklin), At Annapolis.
STANDISH (tug), At Annapolis.
SANDOVAL, At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug), At League Island.
SIOUX (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Slinger. At Mare Island.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington, D.C. Address there.
TECUMSEH (tug), Bsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC (tug), Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Bsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTÉE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS (tug), At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug), Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIGILANT (tug), Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WAHAN (tug), At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug), Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Blon B. Blerer. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKTON, At Norfolk. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 34th street, New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship) Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard Norfolk.
HANCOCK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, N.Y.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin), At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.
In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will proceed to Asiatic Station.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 24.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 23.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 21.
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 24.
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Nov. 20.
Second Torpedo Flotilla.
In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Norfolk.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Norfolk.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. At Norfolk.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.
ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Newport.
CRABEN, At Newport.
DAHLGREN, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. Arrived at New York Nov. 19. Ordered out of commission.
DUPONT, At Annapolis.
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robison. Arrived at Newport Nov. 24.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. Arrived at Hampton Roads Nov. 25.
MCKEE, Torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, At Annapolis.
MOCASSIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Newport.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORTER, At Annapolis.
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk. Address there.
ERICSSON, FOOTER, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS and CUSHING.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Arrived at San Diego Nov. 12.
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At San Francisco. Has been ordered out of commission.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport.
MOHICAN, Comdr. William P. Day. Sailed Oct. 29 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).
AJAX, At Hong Kong. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALEXANDER, At Beirut. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BRUTUS, At Cavite.
CAESAR, Arrived at New London, Conn., Nov. 23. Address Norfolk Yard.
HANNIBAL, At Colon.
LEBANON, At Norfolk.
LEONIDAS, At Norfolk.
MARCELLUS, Arrived at Colon Nov. 24.
STERLING, Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Bsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Nov. 23, 1903.
Promotions in the Navy.
Lieut. Albert Moritz to be a Lieutenant commander from the 27th of March, 1903, vice Rooney, retired.
Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell to be a commander from the 28th of April, 1903, vice Ogden, deceased.
Lieut. Emil Theiss to be a lieutenant commander from the 28th of April, 1903, vice Colwell, promoted.
Lieut. Albert L. Key to be a lieutenant commander from the 11th day of October, 1903, vice Potts, promoted.
Asst. Surg. Joseph C. Thompson to be a passed assistant surgeon from the 19th of July, 1901, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations received by the Senate Nov. 25, 1903.
Promotions in the Navy.
Midshipman George B. Landenberger to be an ensign from the 15th April, 1903, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Appointments in the Navy.
To be assistant surgeons with the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade), from the 7th day of June, 1900.
Thomas McC. Lippitt, Barton L. Wright, Ralph W. Plummer, Henry E. Odell, James S. Taylor, Joseph A. Murphy, John T. Kennedy, Karl Ohnnessorg, Charles N. Fiske. These nominations are made to correct an error in the date from which the officers named are to take rank, as confirmed on April 2, 1902.
Promotions in the Navy.
Comdr. Charles T. Forse, to be a captain from the 11th of Oct., 1903, vice McCalla, promoted.
P.A. Paym. Walter T. Camp, to be a paymaster from the 29th of October, 1903, vice Rhodes, deceased.
First Lieut. John N. Wright, to be a captain in Marine Corps from the 3d of March, 1903, vice Low who failed to qualify for promotion and was suspended one year.

G.C.M.O. 108, OCT. 19, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
1. Before a general court martial convened on board the U.S.S. Boston, at San Francisco, Cal., on Oct. 5, 1903, by order of Rear Admiral Henry Glass, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, and of which Com. Charles P. Perkins was president and Lieut. Archibald H. Scales, judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Lieut. George L. P. Stone, U.S.N. Charge: Drunkenness on duty.
Specification: In that, at about five hours post meridian on or about the fifteenth day of August, 1903, the said George Loring Porter Stone, attached to and serving on board the U.S.S. Wyoming, then at the Navy Yard, Mare Island Cal., was, while on duty as officer of the deck of said ship, under the influence of some intoxicant, and thereby incapacitated for the proper performance of duty.
"To which charge and specification the accused pleaded "not guilty."
Finding: the specification proved, and that the accused is of the charge "guilty."
Sentence: "To lose ten numbers in his grade and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."
2. Under date of Oct. 9, 1903, the commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron acted upon the foregoing case of Lieut. George L. P. Stone, U.S.N., as follows:
While the sentence awarded by the court in this case is not considered, by the convening authority, as adequate to the nature of the offense committed by Lieut. George Loring Porter Stone, U.S.N., proved on the trial, it is approved only in order that he may not entirely escape punishment for the very serious offense against the discipline of drunkenness on duty.
Subject to the foregoing remarks the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of George Loring Porter Stone, Lieutenant, U.S.N., are approved.
The promulgation to the Service of the foregoing is regarded as sufficient compliance with so much of the sentence as imposes upon the Secretary of the Navy the duty of publicly reprimanding Lieutenant Stone.
W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 20.—Lieut. K. G. Castleman, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Missouri.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Missouri.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, unexpired portion of sick leave revoked; to Nashville.

Ensign E. C. Hammer, detached Sylph; to Cleveland.

Midshipman C. Goodrich, detached Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Cleveland.

Surg. E. O. Huntington, sick leave extended three months.

Btln. H. Feehan, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass., for further treatment.

War. Mach. G. O. Littlefield, to Missouri.

War. Mach. J. E. Cleary, to Missouri.

NOV. 21.—Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for duty in charge of departments of equipment and ordnance of that yard.

Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, when discharged treatment naval hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I.; to Scorpion.

War. Mach. W. E. B. Grant, warranted from Nov. 1, 1903.

Paym. Clk. F. A. Chase, appointment dated Aug. 26, 1903, for duty at naval station, Guam, L.I., revoked.

NOV. 22.—SUNDAY.

NOV. 23.—Med. Insp. W. R. DuBose, detached Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Surg. J. F. Urie, detached Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Missouri.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. T. Grayson, detached naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to naval hospital, Washington.

Naval Constr. H. L. Ferguson, detached duty Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., etc.; to Washington, duty in Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department.

Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl, commissioned a naval constructor in the Navy with the rank of captain from Nov. 1, 1903.

Naval Constr. R. R. Stocker, commissioned a naval constructor with the rank of commander from Nov. 1, 1903.

Asst. Naval Constr. G. A. Blisset, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Newport News, Va., for duty as assistant to the superintendent constructor at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. Groesbeck, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. DuBose, commissioned an assistant naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant from July 1, 1903.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. W. Powell, commissioned an assistant naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant from July 1, 1903.

Act. Navy Constr. E. F. Eggert, commissioned an assistant naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant from July 1, 1903.

Paym. Clk. M. W. Shumate, appointed Nov. 23, 1903, for duty on board the Culgoa.

Paym. Clk. E. S. Updike, appointment dated Oct. 28, 1902, for duty on board the Culgoa, revoked.

NOV. 24.—Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses, detached command Yankee; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. L. C. Hellner, orders Nov. 18, 1903, modified. Detached command Essex; to command Yankee.

Lieut. F. K. Hill, detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., Nov. 23, 1903; to Missouri.

Btln. H. J. Duffy, detached Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Asiatic Station via Solace.

Btln. W. Johnson, detached Lancaster; to Washington, D.C., Dec. 1, 1903, examination for retirement; then to home and wait orders.

Act. Btln. T. W. Healey, detached Olympia; to Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Mate O. Christensen, placed on the retired list of the Navy from Nov. 20, 1903 (section 143 of the Revised Statutes).

Paym. Clk. F. A. Denison, appointed Nov. 24, 1903, for duty on board the Supply.

Paym. Clk. L. C. Peck, appointed Nov. 24, 1903, for duty at the Naval Station, Guam, L.I.

NOV. 25.—Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White, orders of Nov. 16 modified; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, commissioned a lieutenant, from Oct. 1, 1902.

Lieut. C. B. Barnes, commissioned a lieutenant from Nov. 21, 1902.

First Lieut. G. Bishop, Jr., commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1903.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

NOV. 20.—Asst. Engr. G. M. Kohler, is ordered to South Bethlehem on official business.

NOV. 21.—Asst. Engr. C. M. Green is ordered to return to San Francisco on the completion of the customs launch being built at Astoria, Ore.

Chief Engr. F. R. Faulkenstein is granted two months' extension of leave.

NOV. 23.—Asst. Engr. J. O. Walton is ordered to Richmond, Va., on inspection duty.

Surg. E. B. Burwell, granted thirty days' leave of absence.

Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey, granted two months' sick leave.

Second Lieut. E. E. Mead, detached from the Bear and ordered to the Thetis.

NOV. 24.—Captain of Engineers J. W. Collins, ordered to Baltimore, Md., Redbank, N.J., and New York city on official business.

NOV. 25.—Asst. Engr. C. A. Wheeler, granted five days' extension of leave.

The following appointments in the Revenue Cutter Service were confirmed by the Senate Nov. 17: Lucien J. Ker and James A. Burns, District of Columbia, to be 2d lieutenant engineers.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Regardless of the protests of Capt. C. F. Goodrich, commander of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., and many of the citizens of that place, against the establishment of the naval prison there, Secretary Moody will approve the selection already determined upon by a board appointed for that purpose and the prison will be built at Portsmouth. No very sound reason was offered why the prison should not be established there. Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, made a thorough inspection of a number of places on the New England coast and decided on a site at Portsmouth. The citizens of Portsmouth, together with Captain Goodrich, thought the prison should be isolated on a nearby island and protested against its being constructed in the navy yard.

Because of necessary alterations of a minor character, the trial of the torpedo boat Hopkins, which was set for Nov. 27, has been postponed. The Hopkins is built by the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del. The trial of the protected cruiser Des Moines will

take place over the Cape Ann course, Nov. 30. The vessel is the work of the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Company of Quincy, Mass., and this will probably be the first trial at which Francis T. Bowles, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, will officiate as president of the company.

Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N., stationed at Mare Island, reported at the Puget Sound navy station Nov. 12 as one of a board of four to conduct a test of the machinery at the coaling plant used in loading and unloading coal.

It is expected that repairs on the New York will be completed at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, by Dec. 19 instead of Jan. 7, as originally estimated.

The five prisoners who recently escaped from the brig of the receiving ship Hancock at the navy yard, New York, have not yet been recaptured. A reward is offered for their return to the officials on the cob deck at the yard. One of the men who got away was Seaman Newman, who has an unenviable record and is known as a desperate character.

The U.S.S. Massachusetts was floated from drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Nov. 23, where she has been undergoing extensive repairs, made necessary by her running on rocks off the Maine coast some months ago.

On Nov. 23 the U.S.S. Buffalo was at Havana, the Newport at San Domingo, the Montgomery at Montevideo, the Petrel at Yerba Buena, the Baltimore at San Juan, the Caesar at New London, the Barry at Hampton Roads, the Sterling at Lambert Point and the Tecumseh at Norfolk.

The presentation of a bell to the U.S.S. Cleveland by the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, O., will be made in Portsmouth, N.H., on Saturday, Nov. 28. A delegation, headed by Senator Hanna, will be present.

Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy, has received from Surg. L. W. Curtis, of the training ship Buffalo, a report showing the health statistics of that ship, in the course of which some rather remarkable facts are set forth. Surgeon Curtis asserts that the main cause for the unhealthy condition of the enlisted men as shown in his report can be traced back to the frightful state of the receiving ships of the Navy to-day. "These ancient hulks are, from a sanitary standpoint, the rookeries of the Navy" is the picturesque way Surgeon Curtis describes them. "They have declined to the status of prison houses or perhaps more aptly named houses of detention, ships no longer. Their faults cannot be remedied. The life of the sailor is a healthy one when he is afloat in a clean ship on clean water. But ships in commission on the sea and the same at navy yards, under repairs, are very differently circumstanced. To keep a ship and a ship's company clean under the most favorable conditions requires strenuous effort and embraces no small measure of work in the daily routine. When it becomes necessary to visit navy yards for repairs—and considerable periods thus spent is the common experience of vessels in commission—all efforts fail and the ship's company falls into a condition the squalid dirtiness of which breeds discontent, disease and demoralization, so far as the economy of the ship is concerned. That, too, these conditions are in a large measure provocative of desertions seems certain, for it should be borne in mind that the modern Navy is recruited almost exclusively from a class radically different from that of former times and that the old seadog of seasoned physique and tough morale, whose endurance was great, has been replaced by a type much more yielding."

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has received and approved the recommendation for certain alterations in the drydock at League Island, providing for the enlargement of the power plant so as to enable it to do the general work for the yard.

The U.S.S. Iris has arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from the Far East, where she has been stationed since early in 1898. The Iris will be overhauled at the Mare Island Navy Yard preparatory to another tour of foreign service.

Comdr. Warner B. Bayley, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as the naval engineering technical examiner with the U.S. Civil Service Commission, this in addition to his other duties at the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The preparation of papers for the conduct of the various examinations pertaining to engineering subjects forms the additional duty here designated, and is of no little importance. The papers, after examination by the applicants in various parts of the country, are returned to the officer under whose supervision the questions were prepared and the marking is done according to the schedule laid down by the Civil Service Commission, thus ensuring a high degree of the accuracy and secrecy in the final result. Commander Bayley has been on the same duty before and his papers are held to be among the most valuable on file in the Commission's archives.

An addition to the rules and regulations for enlistment in the Navy has been prepared. The only change is the inclusion of a blank page on which will be stamped the time at which the recruiting party will visit the town where the person applying for the regulations resides. Numerous inquiries on the subject of enlistment reach the Navy Department every day.

Secretary Moody has had under consideration for some time the question of the disposition of the cruisers Cleveland and Denver, which failed to make their contract speed on their trial trips, and has decided to recommend to Congress at the regular session a remission of the penalties on these vessels. In addition there are penalties attaching to the cruisers Cleveland and Denver and to the monitors Wyoming and Nevada for overweights and for other matters wherein they failed to come up to the contract provision. On the Cleveland the penalty for overweights aggregates \$25,000. Various penalties on the Nevada make a total of nearly \$40,000. It is doubtful whether these penalties will be imposed.

The coaling plant at the Puget Sound Navy Yard has been completed and Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has instructed the commandant to take charge of the property. The plant was erected at a cost of \$250,000, and its capacity is 10,000 tons.

Secretary Moody has decided to order the gunboats Castine and Bancroft to Colon to augment the present naval force in Isthmian waters. The work on the Castine at the League Island Navy Yard and on the Bancroft at the navy yard at Pensacola has been practically finished and these vessels will start on their cruise south in a few days. Their arrival at the Isthmus will increase the fleet to eleven warships, of which seven will patrol the Caribbean and four the Pacific coast. As soon as the repairs on the cruiser Olympia are completed at the Norfolk Navy Yard that vessel will sail for Colon, there to replace the President's boat, Mayflower,

as the flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, commanding the Caribbean Squadron. It is expected that the Olympia will get under way in about two weeks.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has returned from Iona Island, where he inspected the naval magazines there and the damage done by the recent explosion, and from a visit to the New York Navy Yard. It is believed that the loss in ammunition resulting from the recent explosion will not reach \$10,000, although the loss on the buildings will aggregate \$100,000.

DINNER OF THE NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The dinner at Delmonico's on Friday evening, Nov. 20, with which the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers closed its proceedings, was one of the most successful thus far. The speaking was of an unusually interesting character. There are three classes of after dinner speakers; those who say well what is not worth the saying; those who say in an uninteresting manner what is really worth saying, and, finally, those who say well what is well worth hearing. The speakers on this occasion belonged to the last class, and Admiral Bowles, who presided, was happy in his introductions. A loving cup was presented to Clement A. Griscom, the retiring president, who accepted it with appropriate remarks. Among the toasts responded to were as follows: "The Merchant Marine and Subsidies," Senator Mark A. Hanna; "The Navy," Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N.; "Marine Engineering," Rear Admiral C. W. Rae, U.S.N.; "Progress in the Art of Shipbuilding," H. A. Haswell, who is now in his 94th year. Speeches were also made by Lewis Nixon, Col. R. W. Thompson and by Flag Lieut. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., who gave an interesting account of the famous cruise of the U.S.S. Oregon previous to the battle of Santiago. Colonel Thompson declared that he was a convert to the doctrine of subsidies, to which he was formerly opposed, and he presented some interesting facts to show what had led to his change of heart. As for Senator Hanna, who has in this respect been one of the righteous who needed no call to repentance, he said that during the Ohio campaign he made the Shipping bill an issue, and everywhere it was well received. He added:

"I did this that the public might know the bill was not dead. I looked upon it as an educational campaign. The farmers of the West do not know their interest in this measure. I have never met a man who, when his interest in this measure was explained to him carefully, did not admit his mistake. The charge was made against me by the opposition in Ohio that I supported this bill. I told my constituents that if they sent me back to the Senate I would try again to pass the shipping bill, and that I would keep on trying until I got it through."

Senator Hanna paid a high tribute to Mr. Griscom, who, he said, had done great work for the success of that measure, and continued:

"We have a great country, and we are proud of it. We are a cosmopolitan people and proud of our success, but we are not proud of our merchant marine. One of the most important things we need to-day is an auxiliary to our Navy. Those of us who had experience in the Spanish War discovered this. Our farmers did not know or appreciate our need in this direction. I told them that if there should be a war between this and any other important maritime country their grain would rot in their granaries, without an auxiliary to our Navy. Mr. Griscom has been a partner in this crime with me. He has been with me in trying to stick our arms up to the shoulder in the public treasury—at least, so we have been accused. But public opinion will settle all questions, and public opinion will settle this one. In conclusion, let me make a prophecy, gentlemen. In your educational campaign, let me say the Senate is all right. Begin on the House."

The Governor-elect of Ohio, Mr. Herrick, who came in toward the close with General Corbin, also spoke. A letter of regret was read from President Roosevelt, who said that he was heartily in accord with the work of the Society, and greatly interested in the upbuilding of the Navy and the merchant marine.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Governors Island, N.Y., Nov. 21, 1903.

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Sumner arrived and docked 1 p.m. 5th Infantry companies leave for Plattsburg Barracks this evening.

CORBIN, Commanding.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions, 20th Inf., Colonel McCaskey commanding, left Sheridan for San Francisco, 4:30 p.m., Nov. 20. Strength, twenty-four officers and 427 enlisted men. 2d Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds commanding, left Columbus Barracks, 1:30 p.m., Nov. 20 strength eleven officers, 199 enlisted men, one contract surgeon and five enlisted men, Hospital Corps.

LIGGETT, Adj. Gen., in absence Dept. Comdr.

Plattsburg, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Report arrival of 2d Battalion, 5th Inf., nine officers and 184 men.

ADAMS, Colonel.

Manila, P.I., Nov. 23, 1903, 7 a.m.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood reports landed Nov. 12. Siet Lake, Jolo, three battalions Infantry, platoon Artillery, two troops Cavalry, detachment Engineers. Firing during the day. Three companies Infantry, platoon Artillery, troop of Cavalry, joined 13th. All advanced against Hassan's Cotta. Moros, estimated 2,000, flanked out and driven. Hassan's position swamp south coast attacked Nov. 16. Moros driven out Nov. 16. Hassan's forces literally destroyed. Major Hugh L. Scott and five privates slightly wounded. No one killed. Moros lost three hundred killed, proportionate number wounded. Moros positions taken considered impregnable by them. Further movements contemplated. Indications no extension uprising. In any case no difficulty handling situation.

SIMPSON, in absence of the Div. Comdr.

Manila, Nov. 25, 1903, 7:05 a.m.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood reports attacked and took Nov. 20. Moro position mountains, Jolo north of Taglibi. Destroyed Cottas. Martin Brennan, Troop A, 14th Cav., killed; two privates wounded. Moros less known, seventy killed; probably more. Probably no more opposition. Expedition now at Jolo awaiting developments. All advantage taken by our troops, superiority of weapons next, accounts for small losses.

SIMPSON, in absence of the Div. Comdr.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 24, 1903.

The Sons of the Revolution of the commonwealth of Massachusetts gave their first "Ladies' Night" at Hotel Somerset on Wednesday, when a member, Gunner John Westfall, U.S.N., retired, gave an illustrated address on the American Navy at Samoa. As he was on the Trenton when the great gale did so much damage, he was enabled to make the talk unusually instructive. His views of the Trenton and the Island itself were enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Westfall reside in Aliston, and are pleasantly met on many occasions.

Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, Art. Corps, is stationed at Fort Strong, and has slightly quarters adjoining those of Dr. and Mrs. Deane. General Phisterer, of Albany, N.Y., is a guest of his son, Capt. Fred Phisterer, at Fort Banks. Dr. Walter E. Cox left that past Wednesday for Washington to take his examination for promotion. The bachelors have moved their quarters and have Capt. and Mrs. Howell for neighbors. The quarters of Dr. Cox and Lieut. Brainerd Taylor have been thoroughly renovated of late, and all is in "apple pie order" for the winter. The garrison is now surrounded by a handsome wire fence, and the new granolith walks are a great improvement. Every Saturday afternoon the 10th Artillery band gives a concert on the lawn fronting officers' quarters.

A visitor to the Portsmouth yard the other day was Rear Admiral Hichborn, U.S.N., retired, who was the guest of Rear Admiral Capps.

Hunting abounds around Portsmouth, and among those to indulge of late was Lieut. Murray, U.S.A., of Fort Constitution, who was accompanied by Chaplain C. H. Dickens, U.S.N., and Gen. C. B. Hoyt, of Portsmouth.

Comdr. James K. Cogswell, U.S.N., has relinquished his duties as ordnance officer and now commands the Cleveland, which is a bit in the public eye this week owing to the presentation to-day of a beautiful bell by the Chamber of Commerce and other dignitaries representing the city of Cleveland. Commander Cogswell will be promoted to the rank of captain shortly. The U.S. Potomac sailed Wednesday for Hampton Roads. She was accompanied by the Vixen bound for same station.

Chelsen, Mass., may be "dead" but she is patriotic, for on Monday the Board of Aldermen passed an order requiring the flags to be half-masted when a veteran of the Spanish-American War died, as is the custom when a Civil War man passes away.

Capt. W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., is a guest at Hotel Berkeley, Boston. Col. Edmund C. Rice, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Rice have taken up a permanent residence at Hotel Brunswick and across the Charles River in Cambridge are located Gen. and Mrs. John L. Tiernon with their son.

Mrs. Owen Jay Sweet, wife of Col. Sweet, now in the Philippines, and her daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Baker, have handsome apartments at the Lenox. They entertain considerably and are active in social life.

There was considerable excitement at the Boston yard Monday when the first message came by wireless telegraph from the cruiser Topeka and from off the Cape. The plant has been in readiness for several days, and much interest was shown in the test of its power.

The men who served on the Prairie during the late war have organized themselves into a body to meet regularly for social purposes as other organizations are doing. Most of these men belong to the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, which is somewhat scattered throughout the State.

On Wednesday next the new armory at Somerville will be dedicated by a reception and ball. It was built by the State for the two companies of the 8th Infantry, and is a model, though not so large as the Cambridge armory, dedicated last week.

Col. Charles K. Darling, commanding the 6th Infantry, M.V.M., was married on Thursday evening to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, of Milton. It was a military wedding attended by staff and officers and men of the several regiments. Capt. Walter M. Lindsay, the regimental adjutant, was best man. The presents were of unusual value, so great is the popularity of both bride and groom, who will receive friends after January at their new home on Beacon street, Boston.

M. H. B.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 23, 1903.

Gen. J. B. Babcock and wife, who are visiting their son, Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav., expect to make their home in Leavenworth during the winter months.

The new porch at the main entrance of the General Service and Staff College is now completed and the last coat of paint was put on it. The school now looks as if it were a new building.

Mrs. John Van R. Hoff entertained with a book party Saturday afternoon, Nov. 21. Miss Wagner won the prize, two handsome books, for guessing the greatest number of books represented. The list of invited guests included Mesdames Bell, Wagner, Garlington, Duncan, Loughborough, Baldrige, Harris, Witherspoon, Davis, Hoffman, Stewart, Sharp, Carson, Brown, Elliott, Morton, McCormick and Cornell, Misses Hampton, Hoiland, and McCasky. Those from the city were Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. Minnie Taylor, Mrs. Samuel Wilson. Mrs. McCormick entertained with cards Monday afternoon, Nov. 22.

Major Smith S. Leach, C.E., left Thursday night Nov. 19 for headquarters at Omaha on official business. Officers who have recently arrived at the post have found great difficulty in securing quarters, as it is a little crowded at present at the post.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., formerly commander of the battleship Oregon, was the guest of honor at the Commercial Club's ninth annual John Jay dinner given at the Midland hotel in Kansas City, Nov. 20. Friday night. The officers from the post who attended the dinner were Gen. J. F. Bell, Lieut. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Lieut. Col. C. Van R. Hoff, Majors C. G. Morton, D. E. McCarthy, W. W. Witherspoon and William H. Coffin. Capt. B. W. Atkinson, W. R. Graham, L. M. Kochler, W. L. Simpson, and L. C. Scherer and Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis.

Mrs. Crawford of the post entertained Mrs. Daniel Webster and sister, Miss Josephine Angell, Friday afternoon, before their departure for the Philippines. Mrs. Webster's little daughter Mary and Miss Angell leave Tuesday, Nov. 24, for San Francisco, to join Captain Webster and sail for the Philippines Dec. 1.

Lieut. C. H. Danforth, who was one of the attendants at the Snyder-Loughborough wedding Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, left Saturday for San Francisco en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers has returned to the post from an extended visit with friends in Washington.

The student officers are to be given a holiday from Thursday, Thanksgiving day, until the following Monday.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Col. J. W. Powell, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Claggett are visiting Lieut. Leighton Powell of the post. Mrs. Davis and daughter, family of Brig. Gen. C. L. Davis, U.S.A., retired, are visiting Lieut. Bowers Davis at the post.

Among the officers slated as social aides at the White House for the approaching winter is Lieut. Grenville Roland Portecaque, 10th Cav., who was stationed for several years at Fort Leavenworth.

A new press has been received at the printing department of the General Service and Staff College. There are three machines in the school now. The new machine is to be kept busy in order to help do the work

of the already increased business of the department. Capt. G. W. Van Deusen left Nov. 17, for Massachusetts, where he was called by the sudden illness of his mother. Lieut. W. G. Caples, C.E., and fifteen men of Co. C, Engineers, left Nov. 17 for Fort Crook, Neb., for the purpose of making a map of the wagon road from this post to Fort Crook. They expect to finish the work in about three weeks and return to the post by rail.

Corporal Fred New, Company I, 6th Inf., has a very long journey before him. He is a witness before a court martial in the case of Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 22d Inf., who is to be tried in the Philippines. Orders have been received here sending him to the islands. He will sail from San Francisco very soon. A bowling match will take place between the Troop E team and a team from the city soon.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 25, 1903.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute was the Navy's opponent in the final game of the season on the local grounds and they were the victors by a score of 11 to 0. The mere issue of the game, however, was outweighed in interest by the wonderful work of Carpenter, the right half of the visitors, culminating in one of the most sensational plays in football history. This was a goal from the field kicked from placement, which duplicated in every way the feat of DeWitt on Saturday last, except that it was from the forty-six yard line, four yards further than that of the Tiger captain, and Carpenter was also the player who caught the punt and won his own free kick. Carpenter made all the points scored during the game. He scored a touchdown in the first four minutes of play and kicked the goal from it and his goal from the field was in the last few minutes of play. It was generally conceded that his work behind the line has never been excelled on the Navy field.

The lineup of Annapolis was as follows: Howard, left end; Grady, left tackle; Chambers, left guard; Rees, center; Oak, right guard; Piersol, right tackle; Soule (captain), Clay, right end; Wilcox, quarterback; Strassburger, left halfback; Dowell, right halfback; Halsey, Reichmuth, fullback. Summary.—Touchdown, Carpenter, goal from touchdown, Carpenter; field goal from placement, Carpenter. Referee, Mr. Melvin of St. John's; umpire, Mr. Shapre of Yale. Time of halves, thirty minutes each.

The last six games against college teams have all been defeats for the midshipmen. Many of the best men have been put out of the game for the season by injuries and illness and the team has had to be constantly changed about on account of the failure to make good of the players that the coaches had fixed upon as sure 'varsity men.

The statistics of the Navy football players are as follows:

Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
D. L. Howard, left end.....	18	165	5.11
R. C. Grady, left tackle.....	19	184	6.2
R. F. Smith, left guard.....	19	174	5.7
A. S. Rees, center.....	21	171	6.00
E. C. Oak, right guard.....	20	156	5.10
W. B. Piersol, right tackle.....	19	170	5.8
C. C. Soule, jr., (captain), right end.....	20	165	5.9
J. W. Wilcox, jr., quarterback.....	21	138	5.7
R. B. Strassburger, left halfback.....	20	161	5.11
S. Doherty, right halfback.....	21	165	5.9
W. F. Halsey, jr., fullback.....	21	165	5.8
Substitutes:			
K. Whiting, end.....	22	150	5.8
G. F. Clay, end.....	19	161	5.11
R. F. McConnell, guard.....	19	163	6.1
C. F. Chambers, guard.....	18	156	6.2
N. H. Goss, center.....	21	177	6.00
C. L. Neldham, quarter.....	19	150	5.8
A. K. Shoup, quarter.....	21	142	5.7 1/2
W. B. Decker, halfback.....	19	148	5.11 1/2
R. L. Spencer, halfback.....	18	161	5.11 1/2
E. S. Root, halfback.....	21	154	5.8
H. A. Jones, halfback.....	19	158	5.8
F. L. Reichmuth, fullback.....	19	163	5.11 1/2

Average weight of team 168 5-11 lbs. Average age, 20. Average height 5.9. Average weight of line 174 6-7. Average weight of three backs 163 2-3; including quarterback 154 3-4.

The usual Thanksgiving order designating the holiday for the midshipmen was issued Monday and read at dinner formation. The recitations and study hours of the middies will be suspended from evening roll call on Wednesday, the 25th, until evening roll call on Thursday. Religious services will be held in the Academy chapel Thursday morning at 10.30. All midshipmen not under restrictions will be permitted to visit the city on Thanksgiving day.

The football team of the Naval Academy on Saturday will meet the Army team on Franklin Field for the ninth football battle between these two institutions. The first game was played between these two teams in 1890 at West Point, the second at Annapolis in 1891, the third at West Point in 1892 and the fourth at Annapolis in 1893. Then came an intermission of six years during which time the two teams did not meet on the gridiron. Some difference of opinion existed between the athletic authorities of both Academies as to where the games should be played. Finally it was agreed that the games should take place on neutral grounds and the Franklin Field, Philadelphia, the athletic grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, was offered by the University and selected by the authorities of the two Academies.

The contests were resumed in 1899 and four more games were played, in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902. Of the eight games played, each team has won four, and the contest on Saturday will throw the tide of athletic honors one way or the other, as the two Academies have each won one baseball game, and each a fencing match.

Following is a summary of the games already played: First game, 1890, at West Point—Navy won by the score 24 to 0. Very little data is obtainable of this contest but the touchdowns were made by Emrich, the Navy captain and right half back.

Second game, 1891, played at Annapolis.—Score, West Point 32, Annapolis 16. Touchdowns were made as follows: For West Point, Clarke 3, Smith 1, Michle, 1 and Timberlake 1; for the Navy, Trench 1, Pearson 1, and Macklin 1. Goal from touchdowns for Army, Michle 4, for Navy, Symington 2.

Third game, 1892, at West Point.—Score, Navy 12, Army 4. Touchdowns made for Navy by Izard and Bagley; for Army, Clarke; goals from touchdowns for Navy, Bagley 2.

Fourth game, 1896, at Annapolis.—Score, Navy 6, Army 4. Touchdowns for Navy, Bagley; for Army, Stacy. Goals, Bagley 1 for Navy.

Fifth game, at Philadelphia, 1899.—Score, Army 17, Navy 5. Touchdowns for Army, Rockwell 2, Jackson 1; for Navy, Gannon 1; goals from touchdowns, Bettison 2 for Army.

Sixth game, at Philadelphia, 1900.—Score, Navy 11, Army 7. Touchdown, Land for Navy; goal from touchdown, Fowler for Navy. Goals from field, Long for Navy, Clarke for Army; safety touchdown, Long.

Seventh game, at Philadelphia, 1901.—Score, Army 11, Navy 5; touchdowns, Daly for Army; Nichols for Navy; goal from touchdown, Daly; goal from field, Daly. President Roosevelt and party witnessed this contest, and it was said that the largest crowd ever at a football game witnessed this one.

Eighth game, at Philadelphia, 1902.—Score, Army 22, Navy 8; touchdowns, for Army, Bunker 3, Hackett 1; goals from touchdowns, Daly 2, for Army; Belknap, for Navy, Strassburger 1; safety touchdown, Daly; 1 for Navy.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 20, Mrs. Redgrave gave a progressive euchre farewell to her sister, Mrs. d' Auria

of Philadelphia, who has been spending several weeks at the Naval Academy. The spacious drawing room of No. 1 Blake Row was only comfortably filled with seven tables, the head-table being placed in the little Turkish room on the opposite side of the hall. The rooms and hall were filled with palms and yellow chrysanthemums, and the fireplaces with branches of red oak candle stick occupied the same space in the basket. Of consolation prizes passed to each guest present. The packages were wrapped in white tissue paper, tied with white satin ribbon, and the contents so disguised that a Venetian glass vase, a silver hat pin, and a brass candle stick, occupied the same space in the basket. The prize for the largest score, waste paper basket of green wood lined with leather and hand painted in yellow poppies burnt in the wood, was won by Mrs. Pollock. Assisting Mrs. Redgrave in receiving were Mrs. d' Auria and Mrs. Housou of Savannah, Ga. Among those present were Mesdames Brownson, Badger, Halsey, Dodge, Terry, Miner, Brown, Muir, Downen, Brittain, Crose, Pollock, Smith, Laws, Trench, McNair, Cutler, LeBretons, Fell and the Misses Badger, Cutler, Ames, Sherman, Brown, Magruder and LeBreton.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 21, 1903.

On Friday afternoon the 3d Infantry band, under the leadership of Chief Musician E. Harvey, gave a complimentary concert in honor of Capt. William P. Jackson and bride and Lieut. K. O. Ragsdale and bride. The numbers rendered were especially appropriate and attractive: Introductory and bridal chorus, from "Lohengrin," Wagner; "The First Heart-throbs," Ellenberg; "Florodora," Stewart; "Hearts and Flowers," Tobani; grand selection, "La Traviata," Verdi; intermezzo, "Anona," Gray.

The Rev. Mr. Burton of Asbury chapel at Cold Springs, conducted services at the post chapel last Sunday evening, in the absence of Chaplain Nave.

Col. and Mrs. H. L. Haskell have as their guest Miss Rose Nelson Smith of Brooklyn, New York. Capt. R. J. Burt, 9th Inf., and Lieut. R. P. Rifenberck, 29th Inf., were visitors at the post on last Friday. Gen. J. H. Page is in Chicago on a short business trip. Sergt. Major Stephen Miller, transferred to the 20th Inf., has gone to Fort Sheridan, Ill. His regiment is under orders to sail for the Philippines. Lieut. William G. Ball has been called to Lancaster, Ohio, by the death of a relative. Delegates from the W.C.T.U. convention, now in session in Cincinnati, held services in the post chapel here on Sunday afternoon with a view to forming a branch here.

Lieut. Allen Smith has returned from Washington. Miss Gregory, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, has returned to her home at Washington. Lieut. Philip E. M. Walker has returned from Washington where he was at the Army and Navy hospital. He will assume his duties as assistant recruiting officer in Cincinnati. Mrs. Clay, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Sample, has left for her home in Birmingham, Ala.

Friday, Nov. 27, is designated field day for the month. Lieut. A. G. Hutchinson is the officer in charge of athletics. Major W. L. Buck will be in general charge, assisted as judges by Captains Nichols, Miller and Smith, all of the 3d Inf.; starter, Lieutenant Pond, 3d Inf.; time-keeper, Lieutenant Ragsdale; referee, Capt. Wm. P. Jackson, 3d Inf. These field day sports are great events, not only at Fort Thomas, but with the civilians in the vicinity. The society folk generally turn out in numbers and are delighted with the exercises.

All the boys of the 3d Infantry are looking forward with manifest delight to the approaching Thanksgiving dinner at the post and not without a reason. Especial preparations are being made for the occasion. The mess officer has shown himself a man of good taste and consideration as the following bill of fare will demonstrate: Oyster stew, celery, pickles, cheese and crackers, ("all the fixins," so they say in the mountains), roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, brown gravy, mashed potatoes, green peas, pumpkin pie, apple pie, chocolate cake, bananas, bread, apples, butter and coffee. Truly a feast for a king or the gods! The 3d Regiment is well provided for and well taken care of and they show it; they are contented, well behaved and happy, and when they go from home are the observed of all observers. "Best drilled regiment," is always the verdict. Good results all around. Their method certainly pays.

On Monday last the Short Story Club, composed of the ladies in the post, met with Mrs. Haskell, wife of the commanding officer. The afternoon was delightfully spent. The ladies, while listening to the story selected for reading, applied themselves to their embroidery and other fancy work in a most restful and charming manner. A dramatic club was formed during the meeting which promises to be a most delightful and attractive addition to the many gay events promised during the coming winter. This club can be made a source of real and excellent improvement if taken a little seriously in the selection of productions which have genuine literary value. There are many such, very elevating and beautiful.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 21, 1903.

At 5:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, Nov. 15, at All Saints' Church, Omaha, Miss Blanche Rollins Craig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Wright Craig, was married to Lieut. Henry Meredith Nelly, 20th Inf. The floral decorations were palms and chrysanthemums. Draped flags and the full dress uniforms of the groom and his attendants gave military tone to the affair.

The bridal party entered to the strains of the march from "Lohengrin." The ushers, Lieut. Charles C. Allen, of the 30th Inf., and Lieutenant Rutteneuter, of the 1st Inf., came first, stopping at the chancel rail, where facing each other they waited for the groom and his best man, Lieut. James H. Barry, of the 2d Cav. The maid of honor, Miss Ada Daley, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, daughter of the late Col. D. B. Daley, came next. She was dressed in white lace over blue silk and carried pink chrysanthemums. The bride followed with her father. She was beautifully gowned in white crepe de chine over taffeta made with a yoke and deep cuff of lace, hand embroidered in pearls. Her veil was fastened with a pin of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the groom. She carried a shower bouquet of violets. The betrothal having been pronounced at the chancel, the bridal party passed into the altar, where the ceremony was completed. Only the most intimate friends and relatives attended the wedding supper at the home of the bride's parents. The table was decorated with American beauty roses, festoons of smilax being drawn from the chandelier to each corner. Chrysanthemums and palms were used in the other rooms. Lieut. and Mrs. Nelly will spend a few days in Chicago, and will then join the 20th Infantry at Fort Sheridan, sailing for the Philippines Dec. 1. Mrs. Nelly will be one of the fifteen brides who have recently accompanied their husbands to the far East. Lieutenant Nelly is a member of a prominent Virginia family.

Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Armstrong entertained at cards and a chafing dish supper Monday evening, Nov. 16. Dr. and Mrs. Probert, Captain Shaw, Captain Castle, Lieutenant Elliott, Lieutenant Wells and Miss Laura Plummer.

Major General Sumner arrived in Omaha, Nov. 21, to take command of the Department of the Missouri. Lieut. Hamilton Bowles, his aide, arrived the day before. The

transfer of the Department by General Bates to General Sumner was formally made on that date.

The bachelor officers of Fort Crook and the Army headquarters gave a beautifully appointed dinner at the Omaha Club followed by a theater party Friday evening, Nov. 15, in honor of the change of commanders of the Department of Missouri. General Sumner, the new commander, was represented by Lieut. Hamilton Bowie and General Bates, the retiring commander, by Lieut. Van Leer Willis. The dinner was served in one of the private dining rooms of the club, which was elaborately draped in flags. A large garrison flag formed a canopy over the entire room, while in the corners of the room and throughout the club guns were stacked. The square table was ornamented with an enormous mound of scarlet carnations and maiden hair ferns, around which miniature cannons were clustered. The theater party was one of the prettiest ever seen in Omaha, the evening gowns of the women and the dress uniforms of the men making the flag-draped boxes occupied by them the cynosure of all eyes. The guests were Miss Yates, Miss Lomax, Miss Peck, Miss Kilpatrick, Miss Cronuse, Miss Holdrege, of Omaha, Miss Morton, of Chicago, and Mrs. William L. Murphy, of Fort Crook, Captains Horton, Castle and Shaw, Lieutenants Willis, Bowie, Wells and Elliott.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20, 1903.

The Artillery officers of the District of San Francisco gave their new commanding officer, Col. Charles Morris, a brilliant reception at the club room at the Presidio on Tuesday evening. The club room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers and a wealth of American national and signal flags, under the direction of Mrs. Albert Todd. Col. and Mrs. Morris were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Lomia, wife of Lieut. Col. Luigi Lomia, commanding officer of Fort Baker; Mrs. Hunter, wife of Capt. Charles H. Hunter, commanding officer at Fort Miley, and Mrs. Todd, wife of Major Albert Todd of the Presidio, presented the guests. The 3d Artillery band furnished an introductory musical program which was highly appreciated and also furnished the music for the dancing, which lasted until nearly midnight. About two hundred officers and beautifully gowned women were present.

The Ladies' Army Card Club was entertained on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Payson, wife of Major F. L. Payson, of the Pay Department. Among those present were Mesdames Coolidge, Maus, Van Orsdale, Kendall, Devol, Andrews, Baker, Halstead, Dean, Garrard, Krauthoff, Breckinridge, Overton, Todd, Woodbury, Lindsay, Lewis, Kerwin, Hanbury and Patten.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Department Commander, sailed on the Korea on Tuesday afternoon to make a thorough inspection of the Artillery post at Honolulu and also of the Hawaiian Islands. General MacArthur was accompanied by his aide, Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., and by Mrs. MacArthur. They will be away until about the first of the year.

Another change is to be made in the chief of the medical corps of this Department. Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, deputy surgeon general, will sail for the Philippines on Dec. 1. Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, deputy surgeon general, is turning over the medical supply depot of San Francisco to Major Louis Brochemin, surgeon, and will take charge of the post hospital at Fort Riley, Kansas. The Colonel, Mrs. Maus and daughter Mary, will be greatly missed by their friends at the various posts around the bay.

Lieut. Compton Wilson, Asst. Surgeon, and Contract Surgeon Edward T. Gibson and Ernest F. Slater have gone East with the 15th Cavalry. Capt. J. H. Parker, 25th Inf., who has been on recruiting duty, has been temporarily attached to the 10th Infantry. Fort McDowell, at Angel Island, is to have a twenty thousand dollar hospital.

We are pleased to notice the announcement of the engagement of Miss Frances A. Grow, of San Diego, and Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 13th Inf. Miss Grow is a granddaughter of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of the House of Representatives, and sister-in-law of Lieut. C. C. Fewel of the Navy. Miss Grow graduated from Mills' Seminary in the class of 1902, and is a beautiful and attractive young lady. Lieutenant Daly has been in the Army five years and for a good part of that time serving in the Philippines. He has been stationed on Alcatraz Island for the past year in command of a company, and is popular with officers and enlisted men. We extend congratulations.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 22, 1903.

The funeral of the late John Cullen, 7th Battery, Field Artillery, who was shot and killed by a bar tender in town on Sunday morning last, took place on Wednesday morning, the interment being in the post cemetery. The Artillery command turned out in a body and escorted the remains from the hospital to the last resting place.

The post schools for enlisted men will be administered by the respective subpost commanders this year, under the direct control of the chaplain. Last year there was one school for both posts.

Second Lieutenants J. P. Barney, 4th Cav., and F. I. Otis, 8th Cav., have been granted a two days' hunting leave. The hunting season is exceptionally good in this section this year and many a good bag is brought into the post.

Beginning on Tuesday evening next, the two bands will alternate weekly in giving concerts in the post assembly hall.

From all appearances the buildings that have been in course of construction for the past year will shortly be turned over to the quartermaster. The bachelor officers' quarters are well advanced, the interior finishing occupying the attention of the contractors. This building will be by far the most pretentious in the post.

The post exchange will, commencing on the first of the month, confine its stock to those articles most required by a soldier. The grocery, drug and men's furnishing departments are being sold out at cost. The officers connected with the institution have been unable to give their attention to any military duty whatsoever, so great have been the exactions upon their time, which fact was considered in changing the character of the exchange. During the maneuvers the Fort Riley post exchange did over a \$12,000 business.

The different organizations in the post are making elaborate preparations for Thanksgiving day. Preparations were in progress for a football game with the Kansas City Medics, but this has fallen through.

Second Lieut. J. P. Terrell, Field Artillery, spent a couple of days shooting in the vicinity of Wakefield, Kas., last week.

Major and Mrs. Coffin passed several days in Kansas City last week. They were accompanied by Mrs. Mansfield.

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., has been installed as secretary of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, relieving Captain Arnold, 4th Cav., who is adjutant of the post. This change was necessary owing to the great amount of work that is now required of that position. Mr. Bancroft, the school librarian, has been granted a month's leave of absence.

The following promotions and appointments have occurred in the organization at this post during the past week: Private Lofor, Troop A, 4th Cav., to be corporal; Private Gray, Troop M, 8th Cavalry, to be corporal; Private Pedrick, same organization, to be a corporal; Private

Willis J. Tyler, 8th Battery, to be corporal; Private Victor F. Hour, 25th Battery, to be corporal; Corporal Groff, 25th Battery, promoted to sergeant; Corporal Marsh, Troop M, 8th Cavalry, promoted to sergeant.

A great many of the enlisted strength have been granted furloughs to visit the homes of friends or relatives to pass Thanksgiving day.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 24, 1903.

Lieut. H. L. James, A.C., who has been ill ever since his return from the Philippines, drops out of the Artillery School this week to take advantage of a four months' sick leave. Capt. Edwin Landon, A.C., now on duty as assistant to the Chief of Artillery and until recently in command of the 41st Company at this post, was the guest of Captain Chamberlain Sunday. Major Ogden Rafferty, surgeon, U.S.A., has arrived at the post and taken charge of the hospital, relieving Major R. W. Johnson, who with his wife has gone to St. Louis for duty during the world's fair. Major Whistler and Lundeen, A.C., have found comfortable quarters at the Chamberlain in preparation for a long stay at the post while wrestling with the revision of the Coast Artillery drill regulations. Lieut. F. Thornton Arms, paymaster, U.S.N., together with Lieut. W. R. Cushman, U.S.N., were guests at the club this week. Mr. W. D. Duke of Richmond was the guest Thursday of Lieut. Francis W. Cooke. Mrs. Henry C. Davis entertained the ladies of the post at a luncheon on Thursday.

The target practice of last week was the best the post has ever seen. The student officers had their innings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the post from Thursday to Saturday. Lieut. D. N. Beckman, A.C., of the school, with a detachment of the 118th Company, Corporal Crowe as gunner, made 100 per cent. with the 10-inch B.L.R., disappearing carriage, a record never before made at the post. For the regular post practice the best shooting was done by Captain Chamberlain's company, the 35th, with Corporals Slavens and Donahue as gunners. This record was 87 1-2 per cent. with the 12-inch B.L.R., disappearing, at a range of between five and six thousand yards. Generals Oliver and Randolph were much pleased with the results.

On Wednesday afternoon the post football team lined up against a confident aggregation of players from the U.S.S. Hartford. Our team outplayed the sailors in the first half, scoring three touchdowns and one goal kicked. Time twenty minutes. In the second half the Hartford team took a brace and held the soldiers for every yard. No touchdowns in the second half. Score 16 to 0 in favor of the post team. Time twenty-five minutes. Empire, Sergeant Monroe; referee, Mr. Wilson of Old Point College; time keepers, Lieutenant Wilson, A.C., and Lieutenant Courtenay, U.S.N. A good crowd was out, including the post commander and Admiral Wise and his family. An enthusiastic crowd kept the team warmed up. Walbrook will be down from Baltimore for the Thanksgiving game on the Soldiers' Home field, and our team has hopes. Owing to pressure of studies and post duties the officers' team has suspended operations.

Capt. F. K. Ferguson, A.C., is conducting instruction in the post officers' school in the subject of dynamo.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1903.

There is every prospect of a gay winter at the post. With so many bachelors among the officers of the 1st Infantry stationed here, there will always be men enough to go around, and that ensures the success of any function.

Major George Bell, Jr., and family have taken up their residence in the Castle, and the picturesque old place will be the center of the social life at the fort. It is some years since there have been any young people at the Castle, so Miss Bell, who is a charming girl, will have added interest attached to her.

There have been a number of small affairs given in honor of the wife and daughter of the new commanding officer. Miss Jane Morrow gave a delightful afternoon card party for Miss Bell on Monday. Miss Morrow is from Texas, and is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Sorley, during the absence of Capt. L. S. Sorley, who is in the Philippines. She is one of the most popular girls at the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Leonard have been giving a series of dinners, and on Sunday evening gave a Spanish dinner to a few friends.

Mrs. D. D. Mitchell gave a "Garrison Tea" from four to six last week in honor of Mrs. Bell, and in the evening entertained the young people at a chafing dish supper. Miss Henrietta Mitchell, daughter of the late Capt. D. D. Mitchell, will leave early in the winter for St. Louis, where she will make her formal debut.

On Saturday evening Miss Bell gave a dinner, very beautiful in its appointments. The Castle is a delightful place in which to entertain—the wide hall, with its stained glass dome, and rooms opening from either side, furnish an effective setting for social functions. Miss Bell was gowned in pale pink satin striped gauze, and the decorations of the table, flowers, candles and favors, were all in pink.

Mrs. Townsend of New York, who has been the guest of her son, Lieut. G. L. Townsend, has returned home. Mrs. Fales and sons have joined Lieut. H. M. Fales, and are settled in their new quarters.

Much to the joy of the whole post, the 1st Infantry band arrived this week for a month's stay. Sergeant Coe, the leader, is a fine musician, and the young people are planning dances galore while they have such good music at hand.

On Thursday Col. Ernest A. Garlington visited the fort on a tour of inspection and seemed highly pleased with the conditions here. M.B.S.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 17, 1903.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Fuller and their small daughter left Fort Bliss on Monday, Nov. 16, on three months' leave, which they will spend at Mr. Fuller's home in Wisconsin. They were accompanied as far as Chicago by Mrs. Fuller's mother, Mrs. Tetamore, who went on to New York to visit her parents.

Mr. Moss at whose ranch a party from the garrison was so delightfully entertained last week, is a guest in the post. Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Clinton gave a small supper party in his honor and on Monday Lieutenant Hamilton entertained at luncheon, also complimentary to him.

The officers are now having their revolver practice and the ladies have joined in the shooting, some of them making very creditable exhibitions.

Major Frost, retired, was the guest of Colonel Foster on Monday.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an interesting report from Brig. Gen. W. F. Randolph, U.S.A., in which the use of National Guard troops for Army coast defenses receives considerable attention.

Major S. W. Miller, 19th U.S. Inf., has made an interesting report on the National Guard of Washington, which we shall note another week.

Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade N.Y., will review the 9th Regiment, Colonel Morris, at its armory on Friday evening, Dec. 4, and dancing will follow.

Officers of the New York National Guard have been

invited to send any suggestions as to amendments to the military code they may desire to make to National Guard headquarters at Albany, not later than Nov. 30. If suggestions are really wanted by officers, at large, notices to this effect should be sent out earlier, and in time to give officers an opportunity to prepare suggestions. The notice referred to only reached the officers in New York city between Monday and Friday of this week, affording insufficient time for such as desired to act on the notice. In most cases officers of a regiment want to consult as a body on proposed changes and in order to do this, and prepare suggestions for amendments intelligently, they should have proper time to do so.

The following is the figure of merit for drill attendance in the Iowa National Guard for September last: 33d Infantry, 65; 14th Infantry, 71; 55th Infantry, no report; 56th Infantry, 69.

The Colorado National Guard was again ordered out on duty on Nov. 22, incident to the strike of miners, and the blowing up of a mine. On Nov. 22, fifteen men were arrested by the military authorities at Cripple Creek on suspicion of being implicated in the dynamiting of the Vincicator mine on Nov. 21, and were confined in the bull pen at Camp Golden. Among them are C. G. Kennison, president of the Victor Miners' Union, Sherman Parker, president of District Union No. 1, and W. F. Davis, president of the Altman Union. The others are officers and members of various unions. Adjutant General Bell asserts that three of them are guilty and that he has ample evidence to convict them. Governor Peabody has ordered that all the prisoners be turned over to the Sheriff of Teller county.

The numerous alterations in uniforms in the National Guard of New York incident to the changes made by the War Department for the Army during the past few years, has resulted in the resignation of many good officers. The changes recently ordered will cause more resignations, and the extra drain upon the pocketbook of the citizen officers is causing great complaint. So great is the feeling against the continual changes in uniform that a meeting has been called by officers in the 2d Brigade, N.Y.N.G., to see what can be done to secure an increased allowance from the State for uniforms. The new outfit will cost from \$100 to \$150, according to quality. Officers of other brigades, it is also understood, are to meet to see what relief can be obtained for the extra expense imposed upon them.

The enlisted men of the New York National Guard will shortly be supplied with the khaki uniform of olive drab, the same as that of the Regular Army.

Former Capt. Charles Healy, of Co. I, 69th N.Y., has been re-elected captain of his old company, vice Sullivan resigned. He received thirty-four votes against eight for Lieut. T. P. Edwards. The company for several years past has been in a very unsatisfactory condition, and needs just such an officer as Captain Healy to restore it to the excellent reputation it had under Captain Healy for its drill, discipline and attention to duty. Quite a number of old men who served with the captain in the 69th Volunteers during the war with Spain are expected to rejoin. Another company which has made a happy choice is Company E, who have elected 1st Lieut. Patrick J. McGuire, of Co. D, its captain. He has been in command of the company for some time past, and has done some very effective work. McGuire received forty votes and Lieutenant Woods, fifteen. Upon the motion of Lieutenant Woods the election was made unanimous. The plans of the new armory, which exceeded the appropriation, it is hoped may be so altered as to be brought within the limit.

Sheriff Wilcox, of Salt Lake City, has asked Governor Wells to call out the State troops to protect the coal mine districts of Carbon county, in which strikers are out in force as a result of the recent order issued by the United Mine Workers. Sheriff Wilcox says the local authorities are powerless to cope with the situation.

Col. James H. Lloyd, commanding the 2d Regiment of Separate Companies of New York, has, upon the nomination of Major General Roe, been appointed brigadier general of the 3d Brigade, vice Oliver appointed Assistant Secretary of War General Lloyd is a progressive and capable officer who joined the Guard as a private of the 6th Separate Company in December, 1882, and during the war with Spain, served with the 2d Regiment of New York Volunteers.

Inspector Gen. Frank G. Sweeney, of Pennsylvania, in his report on the annual inspection states that the division is in a very satisfactory condition, and that the troops, in his opinion, never presented a more soldierly appearance at inspection. The enlisted men, he says, constitute a military force of exceptional possibilities, and the opportunity is at hand for the citizen soldiery of the State to be moulded into an almost ideal organization. Other extracts from the report are the following: A very considerable percentage of the company officers is not qualified at present either to instruct or command men. Whatever the reason, the fact remains, that the men are not receiving the thorough individual training contemplated in Drill Regulations. If it is impossible to secure a sufficient number of competent officers, then reduce the number of companies, until the supply of well trained officers fully meets the needs of the State. The qualifications for a commission in the National Guard of Pennsylvania are markedly inadequate. Every organization should be required to conduct a school for officers. The State should certainly make more generous provision for the housing of its troops. Very many uniforms were not satisfactory as regards cleanliness. Improvement was noted in military courtesy. Rare was the occasion when the soldier failed to salute, yet the rendering of it, was often improperly performed, due to the attitude of the soldier, but to his instructor. Each infantry command has been furnished with memoranda of errors observed for the information of the commanding officer. In ceremonies few errors were noted, the most glaring being faulty salutes by officers. Officers should practice the manual of the sword and make note of the fact, that the turning of the head toward the reviewing officer is part of the salute. Attention is again invited to the unsoldierly and improper use of the spur by officers. The drill of the several commands in the "Evolution of the Regiment," was, in general, most satisfactory. The introduction of regimental bands, in our Service, not only meets the requirements of the Drill Regulations, but it proved a marked success in many ways. The question of music, in the Guard, has been a serious one, but this problem appears now to have been solved. The condition of a number of camps was unsatisfactory; the cook houses were unclean, the cooks themselves slovenly; in some instances culpable neglect was shown in regard to the care of sinks and garbage wells, the sanitation of camps should be largely in charge of the surgeons and they be held responsible for same. The order, relating to uniforms for officers should be modified, in that the Service uniform be confined to the olive drab (woolen) and that the wearing of the serge or khaki, on duty, be prohibited. The woolen is reasonably comfortable for service at all seasons of the year.

Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler, of Yale University, will discuss the Waterloo campaign, before the members of Squadron A of New York at its armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 15.

General Roe, of New York, has refused to accept 12,000 Krag rifles from the War Department, equipped with sights made for the new Springfield rifle. The General wants the Government to supply the rifles with the 1901 peep sight, which is the sight now used on the rifles in the hands of the Army, and far superior to the open sight of 1902 for the new Springfield.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. J. A.—Apply to Major E. A. Godwin, U.S.A., Jefferson Guard, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

E.—The 87th Company of Coast Artillery is at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N.Y. This is also the mail address of the company. The railroad station of the post is Whitestone, N.Y., which is distant about two miles from the fort.

INQUIRER.—The address of the Society of Veterans of the Philippines is National Society, Army of the Philippines, A. E. Fout, national secretary, 4284 Cook avenue, St. Louis, Mo. See their advertisement in each issue of the Army and Navy Journal.

M.—The C.O. of National Guard regiments in New York city are the following: Manhattan, Col. D. Appleton, 7th; J. M. Jarvis, 8th; W. F. Morris, 9th; G. R. Dyer, 12th; E. Duffy, 69th and W. G. Bates, 71st. Brooklyn: Col. D. Austen, 13th; A. Kline, 14th; A. C. Barnes, 23d, and W. H. Eddy, 47th. Address simply Col. —, adding number of regiment and N.G.N.Y. and the borough.

F. T. M.—To get a Government position at Washington, D.C., as clerk or stenographer you must first pass a Civil Service examination. Write to Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., as to date for examination, etc.

ST. MARYS.—The schoolship St. Marys is in charge of the Board of Education of New York city. The vessel is used for training boys for the merchant service, and they receive no pay while on board. They must provide themselves with an outfit which costs about \$40. Apply any day on board the ship at the foot of East 24th street.

A READER.—You had better apply to the Adjutant General of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., as to the next of kin of the Volunteer from that State you desire information, about.

C. R. J. K.—The title of hospital steward, U.S.A., has been changed to 1st class sergeant, Hospital Corps. Their pay is \$45 per month during the first two years and increases with length of service. Their duties are relative to the care of sick and wounded, and in the dispensing of medicines, and they are the ranking non-commissioned officers in the Medical Department.

F. W. H. asks: Has the U.S. man-o'-war Columbia two 12-inch guns? Answer: The main battery of the Columbia consists of one 8-inch B.L.R., two 6-inch B.L.R., and eight 4-inch rapid fire guns.

W. A. C.—Medical officers, pay officers, chaplains, professors, and civil engineers are appointed in the Navy from civil life by the President. Write to the Secretary

of the Navy for a copy of the printed circular governing the appointments to the Pay Corps, and one will be sent you.

HEALTH IN LAKEWOOD.

A score and more of years ago Lakewood secured its first notice from the outside world as a health resort. It has long since outgrown, or rather improved upon that classification, having secured recognition as the chosen rallying point for those seeking rest, change, exercise and open-air life, or social pleasure and relaxation. But there are yet many of her older citizens who can recall the long-ago presence of invalids who spent hours among the pines, whittling pine branches and chewing pine shavings, invariably crediting their return to health to such processes.

While it is true that Lakewood air is a most pleasant blend of temperate mildness and balsamic fragrance, it would probably be going too far to claim for it any particular medical properties. The place is laid out upon a light and sandy soil which speedily absorbs all moisture; the air is dry and untainted; the system of drainage is modern, and the water supply is from artesian wells six hundred to seven hundred feet deep. As to temperature, there is a comparative warmth of eight to ten degrees over New York City, sixty miles away, doubtless due to the shelter of the pine forests which surround the place for miles.

What is a more direct factor of the healthful conditions found here by visitors is a total variance of habit which in Lakewood keeps out of doors people who are indoors when at home. The world is not roofed over here. Men and women who come here physically out of tune, play at golf, drive, ride or walk; breathe pure air, exercise comfortably, and sleep well.

And good health comes as a logical result. Life in the open was ever a healthy life, and the man or woman of the city, tied down to a daily regime of close office hours or social obligations which are exacting and wearying, comes here to change all these habits and live naturally.

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BORN

CORBUSIER.—At Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17, 1903, a daughter, Phyllis Edwards, to the wife of Lieut. P. W. Corbusier, 14th U.S. Cav.

FRENCH.—At Fort McPherson, Ga., Monday, Nov. 16, 1903, to the wife of Major F. H. French, 16th Inf., a daughter.

GRAEME.—At navy yard, Washington, D.C., Nov. 14, 1903, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, U.S.N.

HARRIS.—To the wife of Surg. H. N. T. Harris, U.S.N., Nov. 13, 1903, at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., a daughter.

LYMAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1903, a son, Charles Huntington Lyman, Jr., to the wife of Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON-McADAM.—At New York city, Nov. 24, 1903, Acting Boatswain H. M. Anderson, U.S.N., and Miss Carrie McAdam.

AWL-STEINWENDER.—At the home of the bride, 145 West Ninety-third street, New York city, on Nov. 24, Lieut. Frank Asbury Awl, 15th Inf., and Miss Sadie Marie Steinwender.

FALLS-DONNELLAN.—At Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 16, 1903, Capt. Moor N. Falls, U.S.A., and Miss Edna Donnellan.

JEFFERS-WOOD.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 24, 1903, Ensign William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., and Miss Nannie C. S. Wood.

MAHONY-BRACKETT.—At Baltimore, Md., Nov. 14,

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ROCHE-TIERNEY.—At Plattsburg, N.Y., Nov. 23, 1903, Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Rose A. Tierney.

SNYDER-LOUGHBOROUGH.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 18, 1903, Miss Marie S. Loughborough, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Loughborough, 6th Inf., 17 S.A., to Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th U.S. Inf.

SWIFT-BATES.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 23, 1903, Miss Eliza Bates, daughter of Paymaster General Bates, U.S.A., to Mr. Retch Swift.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1903, Margaret Armstrong, sister of Mrs. William Lassiter, Ord Barracks, Cal.

LEACH.—On Friday, Nov. 20, at 9 p.m., at Hotel Kenmawr, Pittsburg, Pa., Julia DeKay Morgan Beach, daughter of the late James B. Morgan and widow of Col. Frank Beach, U.S.A.

BERNARD.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 16, 1903, Gen. Reuben F. Bernard, U.S.A., retired.

JOHNSON.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 19, 1903, Mrs. Anna Johnson, widow of the late Chief Engr. G. R. Johnson, U.S.N.

LASSITER.—At Oxford, N.C., Nov. 9, Catharine Blount Lassiter, mother of Major Lassiter, 15th Inf.

MARTIN.—At Redlands, Cal., Nov. 22, 1903, Capt. John Williams Martin, U.S.A., retired.

PALMER.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 10, 1903, Harriet E. Palmer, youngest sister of Major George Palmer, 21st Inf.

ROBERTS.—At Hotel Dieu, El Paso, Texas, Nov. 17, 1903, of typhoid fever, Cyrus Swan Roberts, Jr., son of Gen. C. S. Roberts, U.S.A., retired, and brother of Capt. Charles DuVal Roberts, 7th Inf.

SLOSSON.—At Geneva, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1903, Henry Lawrence Slosson, formerly a passed assistant engineer in the United States Navy, who resigned in September, 1883.

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REGULAR OFFICERS ON PENNSYLVANIA N.G.

Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, U.S.A., detailed to inspect the 1st and 2d Brigades of Pennsylvania, under the new militia law, at their annual encampment for July, 1903, has made an interesting report, from which we make the following extracts:

The hospitals of the several regiments were organized in accordance with the law, and have a very good equipment, but not the same as the U.S. Service.

Each company of infantry, troop of cavalry, and battery of artillery, is provided with a Donavin field range. The simplicity of the arrangements in the 16th Regiment pleased me more than that of any other regiment.

At inspection the men looked clean and neat; they dressed well and generally drilled well. The steadiness of the 1st Regiment in ranks was noticeable. All the organizations showed on this occasion that they had made considerable improvement in drilling in camp. Their reviews were very good; in fact, ceremonies constitute a strong point in both brigades inspected. Their battalion and regimental drills were good, and extended order drills creditable. Some regiments are scattered, and have no opportunity to drill with anything more than a company, except in camp, and it was really greatly to their credit to see how earnestly they worked, and how much they accomplished in the very short time allotted to them.

It was observed, in the inspections of both brigades, that the bores of the pieces were not inspected. I found a few of the guns dirty in the bore, in the 2d Brigade, and did not inspect the bores of the pieces in the 1st Brigade, but it seemed to me that a most essential part

of the inspection had been left out. Of course there were many defects in the drills; but all the organizations had a large percentage of new men, who had come there imperfectly instructed in company drill and manual of arms at their home stations.

The personnel in the 1st Brigade seemed to me a little better than in the 2d Brigade, with the exception of the 5th Regiment, which was composed of particularly fine looking men, physically. The physical condition of the men does not run as high as in the Regular Service, for reasons which are manifest. The discipline throughout in both brigades was excellent. The camps were very orderly at night. Obedience to orders was prompt and universal, and I only saw one drunken man in both brigades. There is less distinction between the commissioned and non-commissioned officers than in the Regular Service.

Systematic theoretical instruction in the Guard does not exist, in my opinion. Theoretical instruction is given by word of mouth to both officers and enlisted men upon occasion. Guard duty was well performed. It was impossible to pass any sentinel's post at night without being challenged. It was observed, however, that some of the officers and many of the non-commissioned officers, while doing their guard duty faithfully, could not give the general orders for guards without errors. It was a great relief to me, on one occasion when returning to headquarters from the Cavalry camp at a late hour of the night, to find that the sentinel on post was not sufficiently well instructed to require me to dismount to give the countersign.

The State of Pennsylvania has its own blank forms, and the books required under A.R. are not kept. On their own forms their books are, generally speaking, properly kept, but would not answer for a company called into the Regular Service, as they would differ from all other books that are kept. It would not be practicable in this State to adopt the entrance physical examination of the Regular Army.

Generally speaking, the sanitation for a short camp of seven days was excellent. As regards the disposal of the sewage, the 1st and 6th Regiments, 1st Brigade, had incineration plants, which were kept burning all day, and the refuse was burnt up as soon as ash cans required to be emptied. The same plan was used by the majority of regiments in the 2d Brigade. In the 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade, it was buried, and in one regiment a farmer hauled it away by agreement.

The incineration method proved the best, the burying second best and the farmer's method the poorest. On one occasion he failed to appear, and for a short time the garbage cans were overflowing in the 2d Regiment, and holes had to be dug and the refuse buried.

The time has arrived when the State of Pennsylvania must be prepared to pay something more than she has done in the past to maintain her National Guard on a proper basis. I would recommend that the State, year by year, build a certain number of armories for each organization. Two hundred dollars a year to each company for armory rent does not seem at this time to fill the bill. The National Guard of Pennsylvania comes nearer to the Regular Service in its method of clothing, camping, cooking, and target practice than any other that I am familiar with, and all of their orders and regulations seem to be based upon the United States Army orders and regulations. It is therefore not deemed practicable to recommend any very radical changes in this organization.

Its officers are, as a rule, earnest, energetic men, who show great industry when in camp, and work for the improvement of their commands along military lines as they see them. They are worthy of commendation for their self-sacrificing and energetic spirit, and, in my opinion, the Guard would form a very valuable adjunct

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to the Regular Army in time of war. Their defects are mainly those of detail.

Major D. C. Pearson, 2d U.S. Cav., in his report of the encampment of the 3d Brigade at Mount Gretna, from July 11 to July 18, 1903, among other things says:

The harmonious working of this encampment of 3,400 officers and men, could only have resulted from good soldiery and from the best military system, the product of experience. Promotion proceeds from grade to grade, and jealous watch is kept against the foisting of outsiders into ranking positions, and trained men are known and listed in advance for vacancies—the best business methods and the best military methods in one.

While distances and intervals; positions of hands and swords and rifles; and carriage of the body occasionally varied from the exact military requirements, nevertheless the general excellence in these, and other matters, in its bearing upon ability to do inestimable service, in the supreme tests of armies, is subject for thoughtful consideration and congratulation.

Visiting organizations from the Regular Army were Captain Foote's Light Battery from Fort Myer, Va., and Surgeon Reynolds Hospital Corps Company, from Washington Barracks, D.C., each deserving high encomium, according to exacting standards, and in respect, in the words of a guardsman of twenty-six years' service, to "their comradeship, and the inspiration and delight afforded by their splendid drills."

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Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Theo. J. Wint, U.S.A.—Headquarters, Iloilo.
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3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E and G, Fort Logan, Colo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.; and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D,

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7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C, and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I., ordered to return to United States and will be relieved by 2d Cav., Hdqrs., and Troops E, F, G and H, have been assigned to Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, to Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
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39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	108th. Manila, P.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
60th. Presidio, Cal.	122d. Key West, Fla.
61st. Fort Baker, Cal.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

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1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Plattsburg, N.Y.

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7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, G, H, and L, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; F, Fort Wood, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.
10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States, and expects to sail about Feb. 1, 1904.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, K, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; L, Angel Island, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
17th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.
20th.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I., to which place the regiment was ordered to sail Nov. 30 from San Francisco, Cal.
21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, N. Dak.; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.
22d.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
23d Inf.—Manila P.I.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; H, Eagle Pass, Tex.; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in the Department of the Lakes. Will sail for the United States in January, 1904.
28th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Ordered to sail in December to United States and will be on duty at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal. Address mail to latter place.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States and will be on duty in Department of Missouri. Send mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

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STORE IMPROVEMENTS.

Arnold, Constable & Co. may feel well repaid for the amount of labor, time and care that has been expended on the alterations in their store in New York city, which have been going on for some weeks. For now that the results are apparent, marked improvements are to be seen in nearly all departments. Particularly on the second floor, a new arrangement has been made, at once striking and unique. All center shelvings have been done away with, a few relegated to the side walls, the large open space being now filled with show cases and dress racks, together with display tables. The unobstructed view one obtains on entering is very impressive, and is probably the only showroom in Manhattan having this feature.

The many handsome tea gowns and street costumes show off to their fullest advantage, and a striking imported model of black louisiane, accordion-plaited nearly its full length, is particularly noticeable. Others of filmy crepe de Chine in sky blue and faint rose color have the very newest Parisian cut and garniture. Paris, too, is written with unmistakable characters upon the dainty cloaks and bonnets for the young toddlers, who have \$25 chapeaux provided for their winter choice.

But it is in the spacious parlor adjoining, devoted exclusively to evening costumes and wraps, that the atmosphere is decidedly that of the city of gowns. Paquin, Doucet, Callot Soeurs, all have contributed of their very best for the robing of the American women.

The Christmas Scribner's is filled with fiction gay and bright in its character, with poems which prove conclusively that poetry has not gone into eclipse, and with artistic achievements notable for their beauty and variety. Color printing reaches a high point in this issue. There are eight full-pages, "The Child in the Garden," by Jessie Willcox Smith, a story in pictures reproducing exactly the original paintings; the frontispiece by Maxfield Parrish, the many illustrations of Dutch scenes by Penfield, and the beautiful cover by J. G. Sommer, are also beautifully reproduced in color. Another artistic feature is the reproduction of Sargent's latest wall painting in the Boston Public library, with an article about it. Henry van Dyke has a notable "Ode to Music." John Fox, jr., contributes a Christmas story. Edith Wharton has a tale of Venice. Mrs. An-

draws a comedy of Central Park, the hero being "Bill, the Trapper." A new writer, Alden Arthur Knipe, M.D., writes the story of a "Sub-mascot." "The Bathers," by H. G. Dwight, is a tale of the artistic spirit. James Huneker writes a musician's story, "A Master of Cobwebs." "The Jade Teapot," by Ralph D. Paine, is an amusing story of an American soldier in the East. "The House of Mercy," by Jennette Lee, is a story of Christian charity. Two picturesque hits in foreign lands are given in the Holland sketch by Edward Penfield, and "Buda and Pest" described by Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, and illustrated by Peixotto. There are poems by Edith M. Thomas, Anne O'Hagan, Julia C. R. Dorr, and Robertson Trowbridge, with a Christmas Point of View by Edward S. Martin.

Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., send the following list of patents granted Nov. 11: Revolving firearm, Joseph H. Wesson; ordnance, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; apparatus for sighting and firing ordnance, Horace W. Jones, U.S. Navy; apparatus for propelling and steering vessels, Joseph Dupuis. The following were granted Nov. 17: Device for capping, decapping and loading cartridges, John E. Krewson; carriage for machine or other guns, Thos. K. North; gun sight, Benjamin P. Vickery; life-saving device, James Moore; means for turning or swinging ships when not under way, John B. Blair; apparatus for increasing speed of vessels, John K. Ross and Lawrence Singer.

It is announced that the International Mercantile Marine Company is planning to concentrate its offices in New York in order to secure greater convenience for the public and more efficient and economical administration. If this program of concentration is consummated, the fine offices in the Empire building, at Broadway and Rector streets, now occupied by the American and Red Star Lines, will be on the market for sub-letting.

"Young man," said the stern parent, "do you know what is the greatest aim in life?" "Sure," said the unregenerate; "that feller on th' Indianny wot smashed th' bull's-eye five straight at half a mile with a thirteen-incher."—Baltimore News.

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Many years ago the town of Barcelona, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Erie, was an important trading point—vessels of every description landing or taking on cargoes of goods, produce, etc. For nearly one hundred years Barcelona has been an almost abandoned fishing station, but now it is a famous resort of visitors to Chautauqua, for it is a picturesque place, with its old light-house, its beautiful harbor and tree-covered shore. And here begins our story:

In July last, John W. Pritchard visited Barcelona, and found on the lake-shore what appeared to him might be a petrified Ferris Ham, or, because of its diminutive size, a Ferris Hamlet. This stone he mailed to F. A. Ferris & Co., of this city, with the following letter:

NEW YORK, AUGUST 13, 1903.

F. A. FERRIS & CO., DEAR SIR: I recently made a trip to the old town of Barcelona, N. Y., on Lake Erie, and while wandering along the shore of the Lake, I picked up a flat stone that is so exactly the shape of one of your delicious Hams that I am mailing it to you in separate package. I think you will be struck with the peculiar shape of the stone, as was each of the company who made up our party.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. PRITCHARD.



Reproduction of a Ferris Ham.



Slightly Reduced Reproduction of the Stone Souvenir.

Frank A. Ferris, in acknowledging receipt of the souvenir, wrote us thus:

NEW YORK, AUGUST 14, 1903.

MR. JOHN W. PRITCHARD, DEAR SIR: We have your favor of the 13th and the quaint souvenir of which it advises us.

We have sometimes rather prided ourselves on the age of our house and it seemed somewhat of an honor to look back to a continuous business covering the period from 1836. But this token carries us back to the Geologic ages and we may have to put more millions of years to express the date of the founding of the Ferris Ham according to this natural model than would be convenient frequently to write. Did you notice that there is a sort of pinch off at the top where the blue tape should go?

Thanking you for this kindly and interesting communication, I remain,

With best wishes, Faithfully yours,

FRANK A. FERRIS.

We cannot but wish that our ancestors of prehistoric ages might really have had the opportunity of enjoying the delicious Ferris Hams, when we consider how large a part they make up of the pleasures of our own menu.



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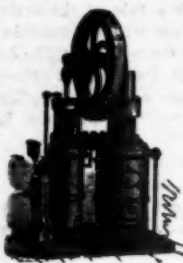
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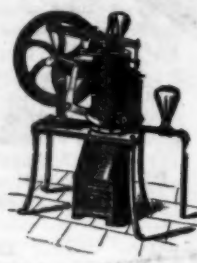


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